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FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1902-1903



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS

1903.

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EDUCATION TABLE No. II.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Showing the Expenditure incurred on Government, Aided and Unaided Arts Colleges during the year 1902-1903.

ARTS COLLEGES.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Average monthly roll-number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1902-1903—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—			
				From public funds.		From private funds.			Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Prov. rev. enues.	District or mu- nicipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government (11).				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Presidency College	573	645	539	85,915	...	93,298	...	1,79,213	133 3 3	144 10 4	277 13 7	
2. Hooghly " " " ...	119	140	103	11,332	...	11,439	...	26,711	102 5 11	81 11 4	184 1 3	
3. Dacca 411	360	411	349	12,985	...	32,635	...	45,620	31 9 6	79 6 5	110 15 11	
4. Krishnagar " " " ...	74	86	73	11,645	...	4,978	1,704	18,327	135 6 6	77 11 2	213 1 8	
5. Patna " " " ...	151	184	104	37,613	...	15,007	...	52,020	201 6 8	81 8 11	285 16 7	
6. Kavenshaw " " " ...	132	150	146	15,327	...	7,714	880	23,321	102 2 11	57 4 8	169 7 7	
7. Rajshahi " " " ...	170	205	189	131	...	8,186	10,848	19,165	0 10 2	92 13 8	83 7 10	
8. Bethune " " " ...	24	29	22	11,343	...	1,033	...	12,375	391 2 3	35 9 5	426 11 8	
9. Sanskrit " " " ...	54	61	50	20,163	...	2,366	...	22,625	330 10 3	38 9 11	369 4 2	
10. Calcutta Madrasah " " " ...	43	49	39	9,843	...	1,551	...	11,414	201 4 7	81 10 5	238 18 0	
11. Chittagong College " " " ...	86	91	73	4,812	...	3,950	70	8,862	52 14 1	44 8 1	97 6 2	
Total ...	1,786	2,054	1,079	2,24,133	...	1,82,176	13,502	4,19,813	100 4 6	95 6 5	204 10 11	
Total for 1901-1902 ...	1,885	2,140	1,827	1,94,785	...	1,86,569	112,282	3,96,643	91 0 4	94 5 3	185 5 7	
Municipal (1).												
1. Midnapore College	50	58	46	650	...	2,784	1,819	5,183	14 10 5	70 14 1	94 8 6	
Total for 1901-1902 ...	52	61	47	695	588	2,285	1,849	5,617	14 10 9	77 6 9	92 1 3	
Aided (6).												
1. General Assembly's Institution	620	641	586	7,200	...	28,218	21,033	57,111	11 3 8	77 13 6	80 1 2	
2. Duff College	405	412	338	6,000	...	18,052	18,912	42,961	14 0 0	60 11 0	104 4 6	
3. St. Xavier's College	380	350	325	5,400	...	9,322	30,878	45,690	15 6 10	114 13 8	130 4 6	
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur.	97	107	90	3,000	...	5,063	8,871	16,934	28 0 7	133 3 7	168 4 2	
5. Victoria College, Narail — ...	24	31	26	450	...	1,182	1,514	3,146	15 8 3	86 15 6	101 7 9	
6. La Martinicre for Girls	1	1	1	000	...	96	...	600	60 0 0	96 0 0	696 0 0	
Total ...	1,527	1,542	1,366	22,050	...	61,933	81,868	1,06,451	14 11 0	93 4 0	107 16 1	
Total for 1901-1902 ...	1,672	1,668	1,511	22,650	...	70,228	91,342	1,84,220	13 9 2	90 13 10	119 7 1	
Unaided (27).												
1. Metropolitan Institution	575	504	473	...	...	24,047	Nil	24,047	...	83 3 3	93 3 3	
2. City College	328	316	230	...	...	8,284	9,206	17,494	...	55 6 9	55 6 9	
3. Albert " " " ...	101	89	70	...	...	2,210	Nil	2,210	...	21 14 1	21 14 1	
4. Ripon " " " ...	665	510	334	...	...	17,384	Nil	17,384	...	34 1 4	34 1 4	
5. Raj College, Burdwan	269	281	203	...	...	Nil	10,830	10,830	...	38 9 9	33 9 9	
6. Jayannath College, Dacca ...	200	301	232	...	...	11,320	2,524	13,834	...	46 0 4	46 0 4	
7. Krishna Nath College, Berham-pore.	132	141	123	...	...	4,331	14,693	19,034	...	133 1 9	132 1 9	
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	147	193	149	...	...	9,453	2,631	12,039	...	62 10 2	62 10 2	
9. Bangabasi College	775	696	612	...	...	17,493	7,731	25,634	...	36 13 3	36 13 3	
10. Raj Chandra College, Barital ...	290	252	224	...	...	4,365	3,111	8,109	...	33 10 3	33 10 3	
11. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ...	236	275	214	...	...	7,708	3,176	11,184	...	35 11 8	35 11 8	
12. Bihar National College, Banki-pore.	133	149	145	...	...	Expenditure not furnished			...	...	...
13. Doveton College, Calcutta ...	27	20	16	...	...	815	4,765	5,580	...	279 0 0	279 0 0	
14. Loreto House	2	2	2	...	...	240	...	740	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	
15. Central College	124	118	87	...	...	2,413	4,349	6,802	...	57 10 4	57 10 4	
16. Uttarpara College	73	71	64	...	...	3,849	Nil	3,849	...	54 3 4	54 3 4	
17. Helampur College	37	37	33	...	...	303	4,088	4,391	...	118 10 9	118 10 9	
18. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.	34	39	20	...	...	1,787	2,076	3,863	...	115 2 3	115 2 3	
19. Pabna Institution	72	77	63	...	...	2,067	439	2,506	...	32 8 8	32 8 8	
20. Bishop's College	11	12	11	...	...	720	7,680	8,400	...	85 5 0	85 5 0	
21. Bhumiyan Brahman College, Muzaffarpur.	121	126	88	...	...	5,830	4,920	10,750	...	85 5 0	85 5 0	
22. Church Missionary Society's College.	9	9	9	...	...	321	2,120	2,441	...	271 8 10	271 8 10	
23. Comilla Victoria College	131	130	122	...	...	8,296	303	9,689	...	28 5 8	28 5 8	
24. Dublin University Mission Colege, Hazaribagh.	29	30	26	...	...	1,680	120	1,800	...	...	...
25. Pramatha-Manmatha College, Tangail.	114	98	81	...	...	805	4,472	5,337	...	54 7 4	54 7 4	
26. City College, Mymensingh ...	77	99	84	...	...	3,671	1,806	5,477	...	55 5 2	55 5 2	
27. Daulatpur Hindu Academy ...	33	33	21	...	...	584	2,206	2,790	...	84 8 8	84 8 8	
Total ...	4,667	4,612	3,771	...	...	1,85,467	94,329	2,29,796	...	49 8 0	49 8 0	
Total of Unaided Colleges for 1901-1902	4,541	4,614	3,847	...	...	1,60,446	85,640	2,36,086	...	51 2 8	51 2 8	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1902-1903 ...	8,030	8,293	6,862	2,47,635	...	3,82,360	1,91,548	8,21,543	29 13 9	69 3 3	99 1 0	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	8,150	8,493	7,232	2,18,330	688	4,12,528	1,91,123	8,24,569	25 11 9	71 5 7	97 1 4	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901 ..	8,199	8,389	6,885	2,06,375	...	3,81,120	1,64,544	7,52,339	...	90 2 1	90 2 1	

EDUCATION TABLE No. III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the First Arts Examination held in March 1903.

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Government Colleges.</i>						
1. Presidency College	...	125	25	35	96	76
2. Hooghly	...	61	1	10	21	34
3. Dacca	...	140	4	15	48	32
4. Krishnagar	...	27	3	7	14	51
5. Patna	...	75	2	13	37	49
6. Ravenshaw	...	53	5	6	20	37
7. Rajshahi	...	85	2	6	30	35
8. Bethune	...	9	1	6	8	88
9. Sanskrit	...	31	...	8	18	58
10. Calcutta Madrasah	...	18	...	7	11	61
11. Chittagong College	...	61	...	4	14	22
Total	...	694	43	117	317	45
<i>Municipal.</i>						
1. Midnapore College	...	40	3	1	9	32
<i>Aided.</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	...	177	16	33	84	47
2. Free Church Institution	...	80	6	11	34	43
3. St. Xavier's College	...	79	1	7	28	32
4. I. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	...	43	1	2	13	30
5. Narail Victoria College	...	19	1	4	8	42
6. La Martiniere for Girls	...	1	...	1	1	100
Total	...	399	25	58	168	42
<i>Unaided.</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution	...	230	1	12	54	23
2. City College	...	126	1	9	37	29
3. Albert	...	76	...	4	18	23
4. Ripon	...	18	2	22	60	31
5. Raj College, Burdwan	...	114	1	11	41	36
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	...	28	...	13	79	29
7. Berhampore College	...	78	4	6	22	28
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College	...	99	1	5	24	24
9. Banzabasi College	...	332	5	22	94	28
10. Raj Chandra College, Barisal	...	115	1	6	14	15
11. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	...	126	1	13	36	29
12. Bihar National College, Bankipore	...	119	...	1	23	19
13. Doveton College, Calcutta	...	9	...	...	5	55
14. Loretto House	...	1	...	...	1	100
15. Central College, Calcutta	...	65	...	5	15	27
16. Uttarpara College	...	38	1	11	16	42
17. Hetampur	...	19	1	6	12	63
18. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College	...	20	1	6	7	35
19. Pabna Institution	...	41	...	3	13	31
20. Bishop's College	...	2	...	1	2	100
21. Bhumiyar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur	70	...	1	16	17	21
22. Church Missionary Society's College	...	3	...	2	2	63
23. Comilla Victoria College	...	81	...	1	12	13
24. Tangail (Prametha-Manmatha)	...	72	...	14	16	22
25. City of Mymensingh Branch	...	73	...	3	25	34
26. Daulatpur Hindu Academy	...	16	...	1	5	31
27. Dublin University Mission College	...	15	1	2	5	33
Total	...	2,370*	21	112	651	27
GRAND TOTAL FOR 16 COLLEGES		3,509*	92	338	722	1,152
GRAND TOTAL, 1901-1902		3,612	121	835	905	1,261
						376

* The figures in this table have been taken from the College Returns received from the Principals of Colleges.

EDUCATION TABLE No. IV.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the B.A. Examination held in March 1903.

COLLEGE.	A COURSE.						B COURSE.						TOTAL.					
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Government (8).																		
1. Presidency College ...	77	3	8	23	34	87	1	12	14	27	164	4	20	37	61			
2. Hooghly ...	13	...	1	1	1	12	...	1	2	2	25	...	...	3	3			
3. Dacca ...	99	...	2	17	19	59	...	1	7	8	153	...	3	24	27			
4. Krishnagar ...	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	...	1	12	1	1	2	2			
5. Patna ...	45	...	1	7	8	14	...	1	5	6	59	...	2	12	14			
6. Ravenshaw ...	12	...	...	5	5	19	...	...	6	6	31	...	...	11	11			
7. Rajshahi ...	21	...	...	2	2	33	...	...	7	7	54	...	...	9	9			
8. Bethune ...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2			
Total ...	278	4	11	67	72	230	1	16	41	57	508	5	26	98	129			
Aided (4).																		
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	98	...	7	20	27	74	...	2	9	11	172	...	9	29	38			
2. Free Church Institution ...	119	1	5	34	40	14	...	1	1	2	133	1	6	35	43			
3. St. Xavier's College ...	29	1	1	11	13	24	...	...	5	5	53	1	1	16	18			
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur ...	12	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	3			
Total ...	258	2	13	68	83	113	...	3	15	19	371	2	16	83	101			
Unaided (13).																		
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	126	...	...	30	30	31	1	...	2	3	157	1	...	32	33			
2. City College ...	10	...	...	8	8	69	...	1	9	10	103	...	1	17	18			
3. Biror ...	52	...	...	10	10	79	...	2	7	9	131	...	2	17	19			
4. Berhampore ...	18	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	1	25	...	...	3	3			
5. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	43	...	1	5	6	18	...	1	2	3	61	...	2	7	9			
6. Bangabasi College ...	87	...	2	15	17	78	...	...	9	9	106	...	2	24	26			
7. Raj Chandra College, Barisal ...	37	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	1	1			
8. Braja Mohan Institution ...	39	...	1	6	7	15	...	...	1	1	54	...	1	7	9			
9. Bihar National College ...	31	...	...	4	4	14	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	5	5			
10. Doveton College ...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1			
11. Central ...	13	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
12. Bishop's College ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2			
13. Bhunihar Brahman College ...	16	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	2			
Total ...	514	...	4	86	90	318	1	4	32	37	832	1	8	118	127			
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,050	6	25	211	215	961	2	22	88	112	1,711	8	50	299	357			
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	1,187	4	51	220	275	717	2	37	125	164	1,934	6	88	345	439			

EDUCATION TABLE No. V.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the M.A. Examination held in November 1902.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	SANSKRIT.						PERSIAN.	HISTORY.	PHILOSOPHY.	LATIN.	MATHEMATICS.							
	ENGLISH.		GROUP (A).		GROUP (B).						GROUP (A).		GROUP (B).					
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.					Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Government (6).</i>																		
1. Presidency College.	41	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	7	3
2. Dacca College	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Patna "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ravenshaw "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rajshahi "	3	..	..	6	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Sanskrit "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	48	14	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	9	4
<i>Aided (8).</i>																		
1. General Assembly's Institution.	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
2. (F.C. Institution) or Duff College.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	21	10	..	..	..	..	17	6
<i>Unaided (4).</i>																		
1. Metropolitan Institution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ripon College.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bangabasi College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar National College Bankipore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private students, including teachers.	13	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	..	4	..	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	80	19	8	4	3	2	3	3	10	6	28	14	1	..	21	6	14	4

EDUCATION TABLE No. V—concluded.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	CHEMIS-TRY (U).		PHYSICS.				BOTANY.	PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.		TOTAL.		
			PHYSICS (B).		PHYSICS (C).							
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.							
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Government (6).</i>												
1. Presidency College.	6	3	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	71	31*
2. Dacca College	4	...	
3. Paita	2	...	
4. Ravenshaw "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. Rashtri	5	...	
6. Sanskrit "	9	5	
Total	...	7	3	1	...	10	7	...	...	92	38*
<i>Aided (2).</i>												
1. General Assembly's Institution.	30	8	
2. F. C. Institution or Duff College.	29	12	
Total	59	20	
<i>Unaided (4).</i>												
1. Metropolitan Institution.	1	...	
2. Ripon College	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3. Bangabasi College.	7	1	
4. B. N. College, Bankipore.	1	...	
Total	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	
Private students, including teachers.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	29	11*	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7	3	2	1	13	8	...	...	...	190	70

* The Report of the Syndicate for 1902-03 includes 2 pupils of the Presidency College under "Private students."

EDUCATION TABLE No. VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

ing the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of Upper Primary schools for Indian boys for 1902-1903.

IONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.						NUMBER PASSED FROM—						RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.																	
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private candidates.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private candidates.		Hindus.		Non-Brahmans.		Muslims.		Buddhists		Parisis.		Others.		Percentage of success.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Total.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Private candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Private candidates.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Buddhists	Parisis.	Others.	Percentage of success.								
1. cy	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29										
2. ag	679	541	68	49	745	500	...	...	1,727	172	30	1,920	1,148	91	18	1,257	329	5	15	349	5	33	235	71	76	...	12	65·2								
3. ir	256	186	14	11	259	188	...	...	762	8	31	801	6	45	28	3	31	1	8	21	1	8	21	...	...	43·5								
4. ratary	300	270	341	277	302	272	...	...	42	...	6	45	595	4	9	697	14	232	371	...	...	61·6												
5. agpur	3	3	341	277	8	6	332	296	7	677	31	53	968	6	587	17	23	646	40	348	249	18	1	68·7														
6. al	1	1	194	160	185	161	...	...	1,107	5	15	1,127	571	4	5	595	32	45	301	201	...	...	72·1											
7. 1901-	190	156	183	156	200	156	...	...	408	19	428	1	307	11	11	319	33	267	19	13	74·5															
8. 1901-	7	3	45	42	45	42	...	...	407	7	55	559	346	11	270	8	18	361	19	76	183	79	8	65·2												
9. 1901-	100	81	1	1	101	82	...	...	226	8	10	249	149	1	1	151	9	49	79	2	...	2	60·3													
10. 1901-	11	7	2,798	2,209	42	69	2,901	2,234	28	6,959	248	212	7,477	18	4,417	130	109	4,674	66	634	2,815	1,072	18	36	62·5													
11. 1901-	9	7	2,585	2,243	134	106	3,038	2,356	18	7,109	311	236	7,674	11	4,951	173	85	4,320	19	619	2,644	945	11	31	56·29													

EDUCATION TABLE VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

ing the results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination of Lower Primary schools for Indian boys for 1902-1903.

NS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.						NUMBER PASSED FROM—						RACE OR GROUP OF PASSED SCHOLARS.																	
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Hindus.		Non-Brahmans.		Muslims.		Buddhists		Parisis.		Others.		Percentage of success.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Total.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Private students.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Buddhists	Parisis.	Others.	Percentage of success.								
1. y	2,576	1,639	614	373	3,187	2,067	...	...	8,902	2,040	12	1,954	39	2,755	8,9	4,035	2,755	26	4,944	1	533	3,711	12	45·2												
2. ag	2,023	1,311	21	17	2,113	1,358	...	...	6,451	62	33	6,352	348	19	3,079	19	2,993	190	156	15	233	1,141	33	51·6												
3. ir	1,711	1,420	4	3	1,753	1,428	...	...	1,801	8	15	1,820	17	2	5,854	2	5,761	1,314	1,147	42	163	1,131	1,465	5	58·4											
4. agpur	1,575	1,404	18	13	1,794	1,418	...	...	5,102	33	2	5,054	2	5,057	1	3,154	1,314	1,147	3,187	1	629	1,231	372	2	70·4											
5. al	1,093	957	26	24	1,126	982	...	...	3,681	73	93	3,653	8	8	6,653	7	6,615	52	5,238	1	629	2,100	432	2	79·5											
6. 1901-	1,731	1,599	2	2	1,753	1,601	4,375	26	72	4,451	19	19	8,154	19	8,041	64	5,267	18	184	810	18	196	2	73·4												
7. 1901-	1,336	1,148	10	10	1,346	1,158	...	...	1,917	33	1	2,011	3	3	1,063	1	1,052	187	187	18	126	126	126	1	51·5											
8. 1901-	862	531	47	30	949	561	278	106	3	281	181	1	1,131	1	1,131	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	60·5												
9. 1901-	129	106	...	...	129	106	...	...	2,050	60	24	2,131	...	...	1,136	35	18	1,189	122	175	623	64	...	135	55·7							
10. 1901-	908	615	14	9	929	624	...	...	14,681	2,469	280	17,461	17	20,461	1,111	25	27,554	27	2,704	17,327	6,895	58	643	58·5												
11. 1901-	7	7	14,285	10,883	753	483	16,043	11,374	19	14,681	2,469	280	17,461	17	20,461	1,111	25	27,554	27	2,704	17,327	6,895	58	443	58·5													
12. for	7	7	14,402	11,024	502	200	14,801	12,206	17	17,475	987	241	19,041	11	31,192	628	109	31,937	145	2,912	21,048	7,324	65	443	58·5													

EDUCATION TABLE No. VIII.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Showing the attendance of European Schools for 1902-1903.

CLASS.	31ST MARCH 1902.			31ST MARCH 1903.					
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Secondary schools.	Government	2	104	78	272	2	193	80	273
	Aided	41	2,720	2,495	5,221	45	2,899	2,820	5,719
	Unaided	9	1,278	288	1,566	11	1,036	306	1,402
Total		52	4,198	3,861	7,059	58	4,128	3,206	7,394
Primary schools.	Aided	21	507	684	1,191	18	413	450	863
	Unaided	3	29	13	42	3	35	40	75
	Total	24	536	697	1,233	21	448	490	938
Government schools	...	2	194	78	272	2	193	80	273
Aided schools	...	62	3,238	3,179	6,412	63	3,312	3,270	6,582
Unaided schools	...	12	1,307	301	1,608	14	1,071	406	1,477
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS		76	4,734	3,558	8,292	79	4,576	3,756	8,332

EDUCATION TABLE No. IX.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Classifying European Schools according to management.

MANAGEMENT.	31ST MARCH 1902.			31st MARCH 1903.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Government	...	2	272	2	273	3·28	
Church of England	...	14	1,553	14	1,580	18·96	
Church of Scotland	...	1	48	1	63	.76	
Roman Catholic	...	30	4,504	30	4,261	51·14	
Non-Conformist	...	6	565	6	596	7·15	
Undenominational	...	6	482	6	461	6·53	
Railway	...	13	496	14	588	7·06	
Jewish	...	1	209	1	216	2·69	
Armenian	...	1	113	1	117	1·40	
Private	...	2	50	4	177	2·13	
Total	...	76	8,292	100·00	79	8,332	100·00

EDUCATION TABLE No. X.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the High School Examination of European Schools for 1901-1902.

PASS EXAMINATION.

1		1901.										1902.														
		Competing schools.			Successful Candidates.			First division.				Second division.			Third division.				Total.			Successful Candidates.				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Candidates under 17 years of age.	{ Boys	8	31	...	2	8	3	13	42·0	4	8	29	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	{ Girls	7	16	...	4	8	3	15	33·8	4	9	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Total	...	15	47	...	6	16	6	29	50·6	8	17	43	...	15	22	4	41	95·3	27	100·0	...	...	...	...	8
Candidates 17 years of age and upwards.	{ Boys	8	30	...	4	9	5	14	46·7	...	9	33	...	4	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	{ Girls	12	30	...	7	6	16	53·3	...	11	14	...	11	14	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	...	20	60	...	11	16	10	30	50·0	...	29	47	...	4	16	8	28	59·6	19	64·3	...	...	...	...	...
BOTH CLASSES	...	29	107	...	19	32	16	58	54·2	8	21	91	...	19	38	12	69	76·7	27	100·0	...	...	...	...	8

HONOURS EXAMINATIONS.

1		1901.										1902.										REMARKS,			
		Competing schools.			Successful Candidates.			First division.				Second division.			Third division.				Total.			Successful Candidates.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Boys	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Girls	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* One candidate in Mathematics, one in Geography, History, &c.

EDUCATION TABLE No. XI.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

Showing the results of the Middle School Examination of European Schools for 1901-1902.

1		1901.										1902.										REMARKS,				
		Competing schools.			Successful Candidates.			First division.				Second division.			Third division.				Total.			Successful Candidates.				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Candidates under 15 years of age.	{ Boys	15	53	1	8	12	17	55	75·0	7	14	61	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	{ Girls	17	32	1	1	11	12	11	77·4	5	13	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	...	32	89	2	9	23	29	61	69·3	12	27	87	3	17	19	19	19	19	55	64·0	20	80·0	13*	8		
Candidates 15 years of age and upwards.	{ Boys	13	108	2	8	19	37	64	79·3	1	16	112	2	9	32	28	63	69·7	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23
	{ Girls	22	79	2	3	17	28	48	62·3	1	13	80	1	6	32	28	63	69·6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23
Total	...	35	187	2	11	36	65	112	63·5	12	39	192	3	15	57	52	124	65·6	55	64·0	55	64·0	13*	13	13	
BOTH CLASSES	...	41	277	4	20	69	94	173	63·4	12	42	279	4	32	76	71	179	63·1	55	64·0	55	64·0	13	13	13	

* A special scholarship was awarded under Government order No. 602, dated the 9th March 1902.

EDUCATION TABLE No. XII.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination of European Schools for 1903-1904.

Number.	SCHOOLS FROM WHICH CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	Number of candidates.	1902.					1903.						
			SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.		SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.			Scholarships gained.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Aided Schools.</i>														
1	Calcutta Boys' ...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Loreto House ...	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
3	St. James's High ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
4	St. Gregory's, Dacca... Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>														
1	Armenian College ...	3	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	1
2	Doveton College ...	12	2	...	3	7	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	3
3	St. Joseph's College, Dargeling.	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	St. Xavier's College ... Total	11	2	5	3	10	...	12	1	4	3	4	8	12
GRAND TOTAL ...														
		37	6	8	7	21	...	46	1	7	8	16	...	...

EDUCATION TABLE No. XIII.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the Primary School Examination of European Schools for 1901-1902.

Re. 1.												Re. 2.														
1	2	Competing schools.			CANDIDATES.			SUCCESSIONAL CANDIDATES.			6	7	8	9	10	Competition Schools.			SUCCESSIONAL CANDIDATES.			15	16	17	18	19
		Candidates.	Absentees.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Absentees.	Total.	First division.						Absentees.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Percentage of Passes.			Scholarships awarded.		
Candidates under 12 years of age. Boys (Girls)		15 24	87 66	102 22	11 7	22 19	19 13	52 39	60·5 51·7	13 7	13 22	67 61	1		16 13	6 12	18 13	13 10	37 38	56·1 74·5	5 14					
Total	..	42	147	189	3	18	32	23	56·9	20	35	118	1		22	39	33	75	64·1	10						
Candidates 12 years of age & upwards. Boys (Girls)		22 28	274 240	296 268	4 1	12 7	66 32	48 71	48·0 47·9	120 113	212 214	233 214	6 2		11 6	38 55	73 66	121 121	63·3 62·4	..						
Total	..	60	494	554	8	19	92	122	47·9	...	60	447	8		7	93	132	242	55·1	..						
Both Classes	..	62	611	673	11	37	124	154	50·0	20	63	605	9		39	123	165	317	57·0	19						

EDUCATION TABLE No. XIV.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Showing the success attained by Muhammadan candidates at the different University and Departmental Examinations in 1902-1903.

EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.					PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS.			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.		
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
M.A.	...	3	1	68	61	4·4	1·6		
B.A.	...	24	19	439	370	5·4	5·1	6·0	5·6
F.A.	...	74	(a) 63	1,370	1,162	5·4	5·6		
Entrance	...	209	176	2,867	2,684	7·3	6·5	11·9	11·7
Middle Scholarship	...	505	479	4,159	4,004	12·2	11·9	16·9	6·7
Upper Primary	...	1,327	1,583	6,866	7,711	19·2	20·3		
Lower	19,403	18,396	49,393	42,621	22·4	21·5	27·3	7·3
Total	...	12,545	12,619	64,154	58,673	20·2	21·7	...	...

(a) Includes two private candidates.

EDUCATION TABLE No. XV.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Showing the results of the Central Examination of Madrasah during 1902-1903.

NAME OF MADRASAH.	Number of candidates.	1902.					1903.				
		Passed in First division.			Passed in Second division.		Passed in Third division.			Passed in these	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Calcutta	53	26	8	10	44	51	53	5	10	46	
Dacca	39	9	5	5	19	43	11	7	9	30	
Chittagong	43	9	6	4	19	12	7	8	8	23	
Hoochly	26	5	5	3	12	23	8	1	1	10	
Comilla, Hukamia	17	1	2	3	6	10	...	3	4	7	
Bogra	4	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	2	2	
Sitakund	4	...	1	2	3	10	1	4	1	5	
Norokhali, Ahmadiyah Madrasah	7	...	2	...	2	6	...	1	3	4	
Serajgunge	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	
Dacca Ahsaniya	19	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	
Total	224	50	23	23	103	166	61	29	40	130	

EDUCATION TABLE No. XVI.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Showing the results attained by aboriginal pupils at the different University and Departmental Examinations in 1902-1903.

DIVISION.	1902-1903.								REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Burdwan ...					4	18	107	129	
Presidency ...					6	1	5	13	
Calcutta ...		2	1				4	4	
Rajshahi ...							7	7	
Dacca ...									
Chittagong ...					1	1	17	19	
Patna ...									
Bhagalpur ...					22	37	329	388	
Orissa ...						2	2	4	
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...					1	2	16	19	
Chota Nagpur ...				5	23	28	385	441	
Total ...	2	1	5	51	93	873	1,025		
Total for 1901-1902 ...			6	39	93	787	924		

Includes four other backward races.

EDUCATION TABLE No. XVII.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Showing the names of High Schools, Division by Division, in which drill is not systematically practised during 1902-1903.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Nakrakonda	High School.
Manglapota	ditto.
Chandannagar (Gorbati)	ditto.
Dwarhatta	ditto.
Guptipara	ditto.
Mahauad	ditto.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Nator High School.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM								REMARKS
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For boys											
High English	201	37,850	90,924	370	3,697	5,11,380	90,199	26,313	7,22,822		
Middle	82	7,224	17,560	..	3,372	40,492	24,132	5,312	91,168		
| vernacular	43	1,573	9,018	..	2,015	25,172	8,639	2,484	47,328		
Upper primary	20	903	6,588	59	..	325	5,218	247	11,437		
Lower	110	3,531	5,450	49	203	1,548	4,703	110	12,303		
Total	402	51,081	1,28,540	478	9,287	5,78,020	1,83,191	31,796	8,85,218		
For girls											
High English	5	344	9,146	..	580	8,342	7,620	379	26,067		
Middle	1	51	210	..	..	..	..	..	4,772		
| vernacular	20	1,398	8,520	312	921	2,102	5,918	2,869	20,651		
Upper primary	81	4,968	20,827	..	1,781	4,178	18,009	9,291	84,086		
Lower	156	5,100	19,084	22	1,233	4,761	30,839	22,200	78,149		
Total	263	14,861	57,796	334	1,525	19,373	96,948	31,739	2,13,725		
Special Schools—											
Training Schools.											
| For masters	7	263	8,572	..	..	..	..	6,515	..	15,387	
| mistresses	8	539	10,430	..	..	..	..	21,700	9,286	48,241	
Other special schools	18	670	7,035	1,098	1,407	2,513	11,989	4,067	27,909		
Total for special schools	33	1,172	26,316	1,098	1,407	6,129	43,204	13,933	91,537		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1902-1903	758	70,414	2,12,682	1,010	15,229	6,61,428	2,73,343	82,858	11,90,480		
DITTO FOR 1901-1902	635	75,922	3,78,176	2,150	15,158	7,96,211	3,44,411	9,75,114	19,11,293		
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).											
For boys											
Middle vernacular	240	10,480	31,799	..	..	21,055	2,804	736	58,097		
Upper primary	48	1,562	5,560	217	..	2,221	161	51	6,222		
Lower	4	140	20	..	..	94	..	..	303		
Total	292	12,182	34,877	217	..	26,370	2,965	793	65,222		
For girls											
Middle vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper primary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower	1	34	182	..	..	..	..	..	190		
Total	1	34	183	..	..	..	..	..	190		
GRAND TOTAL OF CIRCLE SCHOOLS FOR 1902-1903	293	12,216	35,059	217	..	26,378	2,965	793	65,412		
DITTO FOR 1901-1902	294	12,103	35,971	197	..	26,630	2,914	670	65,985		
C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.											
For boys											
Middle English	1	67	964	..	..	444	260	..	1,068		
| vernacular	3	170	310	96	70	286	5	..	767		
Upper primary	345	11,952	22,911	7,706	852	19,730	1,829	819	53,937		
Lower	1,379	8,407	48,651	11,505	3,172	40,637	9,250	3,022	1,16,327		
Total	1,725	63,996	72,836	19,487	4,034	61,077	11,344	3,841	1,72,639		
For girl											
Middle vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper primary	8	233	300	106	..	18	..	..	1,204		
Lower	78	1,600	3,100	628	323	230	215	367	5,070		
Total	86	1,633	4,060	1,024	323	287	275	365	6,274		
Special school	5	107	1,105	64	..	82	2,466	..	3,737		
GRAND TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS FOR 1902-1903.	1,819	65,636	77,041	20,595	4,117	61,466	11,085	4,206	1,82,710		
DITTO FOR 1901-1902	2,192	67,618	70,907	17,361	2,578	71,543	14,697	4,500	1,81,586		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

of Expenditure from Provincial Revenues (excluding the Circle grant) allotted for Primary Education in Non-Burā Districts or Areas and in Government Estates in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1902-1903.

[SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.]

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN		Total.
			Subsistence allowance.	Payments made at the close of the year on the general condition of the schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys	Upper primary ...	477	Rs. 19,984	Rs. 26,169	Rs. 4,053
	Lower " "	2,733	68,629	75,263	16,883
For girls	Upper primary ...	25	931	2,053	77
	Lower " "	240	5,533	8,153	770
Total for 1902-1903	...	3,155	95,077	111,611	21,789
Total for 1901-1902	...	1,441	46,973	-	73,651

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

	196-1963.	1961-1962		1962-1963.	1961-1962.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Total payments made to primary schools					
Payments to primary schools under the District Board or Department, or such as are not included in the above table	1,33,410	91,781			
Charges for abolished schools	14,178	17,757			
Buildings and furniture	10,35	3,049			
Subordinate inspecting agency	5,908	4,750			
Scholarships	8,175	8,284			
Disciplinary charges	2,180	2,380			
Miscellaneous*	12,093	33,17			
Total payments	1,79,388	137,277			
4d. 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-inspectors	14,410	11,781			
GRAND TOTAL	193,817	149,058			

DETAILS OF DIFFERENT FUNDS.		Allocation for 1902- 1903.	Expendi- ture.	Savings.	REMARKS.
		Rs. 80,000	Rs. 88,728	Rs. 1,635	
1. Allotment for primary education in non-Burdwan districts, municipalities and cantonments, originally made by the Director of Public Instruction.					
2. Additional allotments made subsequently under separate orders.		42,020	37,361	3,638	
3. Sonital Education Fund		12,996	12,004	92	
One per cent. grant		48,677	40,906	\$86	
Total allotments for Primary Education ...		1,84,989	1,79,088	5,901	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure from District Funds allotted for Primary Education under the control of the District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1902-1903.

[SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.]

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN		Total.
			Subsistence allowance.	Payments made at the close of the year on the general condition of the schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	3,737	1,59,590	Rs. 1,63,715	Rs. 58,547	Rs. 2,22,262
Lower " "	23,460	5,03,413	3,91,048	2,96,114	6,87,162
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	60	1,437	3,161	247	3,408
Lower " "	2,202	37,791	41,132	16,596	60,728
Total for 1902-1903 ...	35,468	702,247	6,02,056	3,71,504	9,73,560
Total for 1901-1902 ...	4,863	159,364	.....	.....	2,69,233

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total payments made to primary schools ...	9,73,560	6,03,167		
Payments to primary schools under the District Board or Department, or such as are not included in the above tables ...	16,829	111,985		
Charges for abolished schools ...	11,734	9,067		
Buildings and furniture ...	21,961	3,547		
Subordinate inspecting agency ...	97,966	90,082		
Scholarships ...	21,873	21,523		
Miscellaneous* ...	7,715	5,042		
Total payments ...	12,21,608	8,08,018		
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-inspectors ...	1,69,260	1,63,514		
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,90,937	9,73,532		
Total allotment for primary education under the District Board ...	16,16,023	10,67,992		

* DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."

Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	3,903	2,372
Commission for money-orders ...	9,501	6,893
Examination charges ...	16,718	16,100
Stipends held in Training schools ...	455	373
Do. held in Professional Colleges and Schools ...	3,173	3,847
Contingencies ...	37,995	22,527 (b)
Total ...	71,745	52,042

† BUDGET HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Allotment for 1902-1903.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	
I. Inspection—				
(1) Salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors, including wages of servants; office expenses, including purchase and repairs of furniture, and miscellaneous charges.	2,35,993	2,11,718	24,276	
(2) Subordinate Inspecting Agencies ...	1,03,586	97,966	5,620	
IV. Primary schools aided under other rules—	12,33,665	10,95,820	1,37,776	
Stipends to boys' and girls' schools, including prizes, stipends to gurukuls under instruction in training schools, and cost of lower primary scholarship examinations, and miscellaneous charges.				
V. Scholarships, lower primary and others, including scholarships held in professional schools and colleges.	42,839	29,873	12,066	
Total in Boards area for primary schools ...	16,16,023	14,35,396	1,80,637	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muham- madan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
			Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
			Boys.	Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3a 3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
... ... { Government ...	7	2,276	... 22,099	Rs. 13,069	Rs. 962	Rs. 54,012	Rs. 1,995	Rs. 70,040	30·7	...	...
... Aided ...	68	12,123	20	1,875	3,022	1,64,666	23,735	2,16,997	17·7	...	...
... Unaided ...	44	7,535	5	... 71,003	... 44,198	1,15,199	1,15,199	14·7	...	...	...
Total ...	119	22,234	25	35,167	1,875	4,584	2,89,051	69,920	4,01,236	19·0	1,067	...
English ... { Government ...	10	913	1	2,551	635	5,523	877	9,886	10·8	...	...
... Aided ...	177	12,432	14	2,304	33,501	1,149	72,591	37,080	1,46,845	11·7	...	...
... Unaided ...	83	5,413	28	... 20,437	... 23,476	20,437	23,476	43,913	8·0	...	...
Total ...	270	18,748	43	2,394	36,112	1,424	98,551	61,433	2,00,614	10·8	1,154	...
vernacular ... { Government ...	21	1,389	6	4,524	1,334	6,590	308	11,711	8·3	...	...
... Aided ...	99	5,829	57	3,376	9,395	23,026	11,640	49,674	9·4	...	...
... Unaided ...	24	1,359	5	... 3,161	... 8,446	5,283	3,161	8,446	6·1	...	...
Total ...	144	8,577	68	3,376	13,022	1,334	35,860	15,399	69,831	8·0	448	...
Primary { Stipendiary ...	1,009	37,310	3,838	6,321	35,854	3,957	65,914	25,339	1,40,945	3·4	...	
... Aided { Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Unaided ...	37	1,280	85	... 2,819	... 1,671	...	2,819	1,671	4,490	3·2	...	
Total ...	1,046	38,590	3,923	6,321	35,854	3,957	68,633	30,070	1,45,435	3·4	3,463	...
Primary { Stipendiary ...	5,937	118,733	12,126	7,007	80,411	7,901	24,770	54,060	3,90,511	2·4	...	
... Aided { Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Unaided ...	2,198	40,988	3,725	... 82,580	... 22,584	...	82,580	22,584	1,03,164	2·3	...	
Total ...	8,135	189,719	15,851	7,007	80,411	7,901	3,30,560	76,583	5,01,975	2·4	24,127	...
Primary { Training ...	6	210	7	13,221	...	...	18	8,839	17,078	57·5	...	
... Industrial ...	2	49	...	830	2,744	249	447	1,631	4,550	121·2	...	
... Other ...	115	1,412	...	8,830	...	713	17,225	52,751	157·7	...	...
Total ...	123	1,643	87	17,130	2,744	1,174	1,178	21,433	41,079	25·1	144	...
Institutions	261	3,112	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	
onious charges (including cost of ings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	41,636	50,411	511	...	...	42,588	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,598	282,713	30,084	1,35,411	2,37,618	23,579	8,58,417	3,23,414	15,78,190	5·2	31,759	45·7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902	10,592	283,414	17,387	1,35,414	2,32,751	22,311	8,58,417	3,23,401	14,96,064	4·9	31,437	46·9

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	REMARKS.
... ... { Government ...	8	2,061	27,514	...	...	33,014	549	61,958	296	294	...	
... Aided ...	61	11,297	...	22,819	1,202	200	1,14,057	31,013	2,6,981	179	1,119	
... Unaided ...	40	1,779	...	...	...	78,559	27,545	1,06,084	152	630	...	
Total ...	117	20,247	...	30,633	1,392	200	2,37,210	69,088	3,18,123	18·2	2,943	...
English ... { Government ...	124	8,027	8	3,166	21,511	306	53,702	29,914	1,06,070	12·2	1,214	
... Aided ...	32	2,089	13	...	...	...	7,912	10,552	18,464	4·8	392	...
Total ...	156	10,716	102	3,166	21,511	306	58,704	40,466	1,23,543	11·5	1,606	...
vernacular ... { Government ...	7	130	11	...	1,192	...	1,926	391	4,449	10·1	65	
... Aided ...	160	9,028	103	8,690	12,582	128	32,601	18,921	75,775	79	1,459	...
... Unaided ...	6	506	2	...	...	...	558	1,857	2,385	4·7	153	...
Total ...	173	9,964	118	8,690	11,464	228	35,055	21,152	79,619	7·9	1,480	...
Primary { Stipendiary ...	555	24,428	1,122	7,165	27,135	2,904	39,045	16,176	92,425	3·6	6,936	
... Aided { Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Unaided ...	8	405	2	...	...	...	936	430	1,306	3·4	152	...
Total ...	563	24,838	1,124	7,165	27,135	2,904	39,045	16,176	93,791	3·6	7,118	...
Primary { Paid by results ...	3,987	19,860	12,733	20,076	87,082	11,112	1,02,610	45,558	3,16,174	2·4	43,357	
... Aided { Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Unaided ...	89	11,924	1,363	...	...	...	11,886	1,976	16,862	1·3	4,292	...
Total ...	4,476	151,854	14,115	20,076	87,082	11,112	1,67,532	47,534	3,33,336	2·3	47,840	...
... ... { Training ...	9	59	122	2,528	...	...	705	9,792	13,025	71·9	8	
... Industrial ...	2	36	...	360	...	114	...	2,719	5,223	145·1	17	...
... Other ...	74	860	...	20,839	190	210	...	9,520	30,750	35·7	45	...
Total ...	85	915	122	23,727	190	354	705	24,681	49,007	45·8	70	...
Institutions	23	434	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...
onious charges (including cost of ings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	39,578	35,029	359	...	...	74,066	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,603	193,998	16,607	1,88,188	2,00,044	17,621	5,92,382	2,50,424	12,48,862	...	60,374	82·0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	5,179	187,600	14,109	1,63,105	1,53,735	15,101	5,85,014	2,41,497	11,58,612	...	56,619	80·2

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903—continued.

CALCUTTA.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
			Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
			Boys.	Girls.								
1	2	3a Boys. 3b Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
High ... ...	... ...	5 4 38	1,241 370 14,044	155 221 ...	Rs. 53,870 8,714 ...	Rs. ... 100	Rs. 45,844 11,767 2,49,129	Rs. 99,714 30,306 26,500 2,75,036	Rs. 71 51 20	306 83 605	...	
	Total ...	47	13,655	376	62,584	...	100	3,06,730	36,804	4,06,718	25	1,084
Middle English ... ...	... ...	2 10 2	134 1,867 285	...	3,842 1,152 ...	...	...	1,233 13,864 2,560	...	5,075 17,800 588 3,148	38 10 12	20 47 1
	Total ...	14	2,366	...	4,934	...	420	17,637	2,952	26,023	11	68
Middle vernacular ... ...	... ...	10 2	841 190	403	2,870	...	...	7,174 810	4,803 600	14,972 1,410	12 7	12 4
	Total ...	12	1,031	403	2,870	...	385	7,984	6,193	16,382	11	16
Upper primary ... ...	... ...	19 16 ...	1,396 63 ...	1,693	1,751 7,000 ...	...	790	7,136 2,205	661 35,931	10,338 45,142	7 26	74
	Total ...	35	1,458	1,083	8,757	...	790	9,341	30,592	55,480	18	74
Lower primary ... ...	... ...	202 53 1	7,654 346 ...	721 4,226 47	7,673 19,156 ...	...	5,356 605	26,537 8,583	2,670 28,568	42,246 49,147	5 0	2,359 122
	Total ...	258	7,900	4,904	16,829	...	5,921	30,395	31,519	84,664	6	2,481
Special ... ...	... ...	7 3 33	55 64 2,936	364 ...	19,754 300 66,934	...	...	3,111 75 1,435	26,370 3,803 39,232	40,735 4,178 14,241	121 65 1,21,842	1 1 561
	Total ...	42	2,465	379	86,938	...	1,610	42,943	41,914	1,75,765	62	563
Private Institutions ... ...	... ...	89	2,838	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177
Inspection	Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	7,227	...	...	...	...	7,227	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	22,494	...	160	80,040	38,368	1,41,062	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	497	33,103	8,223	2,12,743	...	9,236	1,94,490	1,95,842	9,12,311	22	5,463
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	455	31,788	7,849	2,11,616	...	9,794	1,43,213	1,77,723	8,42,350	21	5,303

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

High ... ...	... ...	Government Aided Unaided	7 12 21	Boys. 2,097 2,150 3,990	Girls. 13,314 4,602 ...	Rs.	Rs. ... 97	Rs. 44,84 30,093 46,701	Rs. 64,908 30,034 18,454	Rs. 30,9 20,5 16,3	436 48 1,007	...	
	Total ...	...	40	8,257	...	23,916	...	97	1,21,708	29,158	1,74,939	21	1,941
Middle English ... ...	... ...	Government Aided Unaided	7 65 27	728 4,244 1,917	8 31 1	215 1,040 ...	803 11,179 ...	41 211	3,587 19,334 5,590	1,135 21,177 9,603	5,871 63,511 15,269	79 121 79	354 1,484 803
	Total ...	...	99	6,929	40	1,855	12,072	252	24,617	31,975	73,671	107	2,643
Middle vernacular ... ...	... ...	Government Aided Unaided	23 77 10	1,342 3,292 537	1 198 2	...	4,841 8,102 ...	...	4,990 11,044 1,250	1,021 10,798 2,271	10,252 31,809 3,521	74 91 65	690 1,689 330
	Total ...	...	110	5,211	201	1,373	12,943	552	16,684	14,000	46,642	84	2,609
Upper primary ... ...	... ...	Stipendiary Aided Paid by results Mixed Unaided	76 14 416 6	3,651 455 15,976 208	173 16 568 1	1,024 129 2,172 ...	4,551 129 27,073 ...	799 713 105 434	5,301 690 20,033 9143	1,860 1,532 65,166 916	13,536 1,532 65,166 39	85 32 39 104	2,141 272 10,054 104
	Total ...	...	512	20,200	750	3,196	31,763	904	33,081	12,115	81,049	38	12,601
Lower primary ... ...	... ...	Stipendiary Aided Paid by results Mixed Unaided	434 466 2,534 262	11,474 10,123 63,461 5,207	1,004 529 4,420 430	7,695 6,225 7,517 ...	8,681 44 1,316 ...	11,847 18,431 1,03,613 4,379	4,887 2,703 12,907 941	36,464 21,463 1,99,151 5,320	29 30 29 0	6,059 6,805 44,850 3,707	...
	Total ...	...	3,886	90,265	6,423	15,212	87,704	4,714	1,33,270	21,408	2,02,398	27	61,517
Special	Training Industrial Other	5 3 29	87 180 596	...	8,113 2,028 200	26 3,357 2,517	2,462 3,319 7,805	10,001 11,628 13,819	1218 646 153	27 27 686	...
	Total	37	1,163	2	10,437	5,718	318	5,900	13,675	36,048	309	739	...
Private Institutions	118	1,966	40	1,719	...
Inspection	Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	36,598	86,046	175	...	72,418
	Total	32,780	11,085	834	21,074	19,110	84,883

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903—continued.

DACOA DIVISION.

SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS (DIRECT EXPENDITURE.)		Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
				Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
				Boys.	Girls.								
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
... ... { Government ...	5	1,494	112	Rs. 19,340	Rs. 4,083	Rs. 5	Rs. 36,200	Rs. 639	Rs. 60,396	Rs. 37·8	182	...	
Aided	27	7,024	" 5	9,910	...	300	55,512	8,751	1,14,473	16·2	840	...	
Unaided	72	17,165	" "	"	...	1,73,148	45,563	2,18,711	12·7	1,900	...	...
	Total	104	25,683	117	20,259	4,083	305	3,04,920	65,013	3,93,580	15·2	2,922	...
... ... { Government ...	1	93	"	858	"	"	452	"	1,310	14·1	7	...	
Aided	124	8,599	10	798	20,355	" 140	46,724	22,365	90,882	9·5	1,817	...	
Unaided	56	3,972	18	"	..."	..."	11,995	14,286	26,280	6·5	948	...	
	Total	181	13,664	28	1,656	20,355	140	59,171	37,150	1,18,472	8·6	2,772	...
... ... { Government ...	12	654	"	2,348	"	"	2,146	124	4,618	7·1	213	...	
Aided	190	8,289	236	14,986	6,263	333	26,534	12,438	60,494	7·1	1,762	...	
Unaided	18	1,011	118	"	..."	"	2,471	4,019	6,490	6·7	173	...	
	Total	220	9,934	354	14,986	6,551	333	31,151	16,581	71,802	6·9	2,148	...
... ... { Stipendiary ...	931	31,983	1,327	3,972	42,035	2,439	63,666	16,484	1,28,587	3·5	12,952	...	
Aided { Paid by results	...	...	...	...	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	...	...
Mixed	...	669	193	..."	..."	..."	2,411	2,093	4,504	5·2	125	...	
Unaided	17	669	193	..."	..."	..."	2,411	2,093	4,504	5·2	125	...	
	Total	948	35,652	1,520	3,972	42,035	2,439	66,077	18,577	1,33,091	3·6	13,077	...
... ... { Stipendiary ...	5,127	114,000	13,939	6,107	1,04,278	3,465	1,56,225	62,496	8,32,571	2·6	63,217	...	
Aided { Paid by results	...	...	...	...	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	...	...
Mixed	...	24,097	2,620	..."	..."	..."	25,036	10,352	35,388	1·3	18,672	...	
Unaided	1,321	24,097	2,620	..."	..."	..."	25,036	10,352	35,388	1·3	18,672	...	
	Total	6,447	138,106	18,550	6,107	1,04,278	3,465	1,81,261	72,548	3,47,959	2·3	81,889	...
... ... { Training ...	1	44	..."	10,575	..."	..."	16	10,591	209·6	4	...	...
Industrial	1	12	..."	1,798	..."	..."	535	3,688	219·4	5	...	...
Other	185	4,361	5	31,834	2,274	144	27,533	13,255	74,980	17·1	2,025	...	
	Total	187	4,417	6	42,009	4,072	144	27,533	13,106	98,184	19·9	2,034	...
Scholarships ...	2,601	27,606	3,814	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	28,855	...	
our charges (including cost of scholarships, &c.)	...	...	..."	39,208	45,057	643	..."	81,898	..."	..."	...	...
	...	...	..."	14,396	14,996	700	41,784	53,047	1,24,913	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,688	255,062	22,418	1,51,683	2,43,127	8,060	7,12,217	2,07,312	18,82,040	4·3	134,607	31·1	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902	10,323	237,837	17,183	1,54,970	1,73,505	7,763	6,85,819	2,82,610	13,05,336	4·3	126,349	30·2	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

			Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ... { Government	... 4	1,134	8,676	11,621	1,075	144	21,750	224	30,060	265	261
... ... { Aided	... 14	3,295	75	3,545	1,078	144	41,052	7,208	53,027	157	608
... ... { Unaided	... 13	3,271	-	-	-	-	35,080	6,594	41,074	127	791
	Total	31	7,700	75	11,621	1,075	144	97,892	14,026	124,761	100
English	... { Government	... 5	425	-	1,563	-	1,405	36	5,002	70	-
	... { Aided	... 45	3,908	1	672	5,752	180	14,856	4,421	28,881	117
	... { Unaided	... 25	2,154	-	-	-	-	6,394	6,439	12,826	1,167
	Total	75	6,187	1	672	10,315	180	92,653	10,853	44,709	68
vernacular	... { Government	... 6	487	-	807	1,051	-	1,454	-	3,412	70
	... { Aided	... 97	5,717	89	10,273	4,681	168	15,730	3,535	34,474	89
	... { Unaided	... 5	321	-	-	-	-	763	117	880	27
	Total	108	6,520	89	10,681	6,339	168	19,013	3,672	38,766	58
Mary	{ Stipendiary ...	546	24,776	532	6,157	25,459	810	43,331	4,757	80,614	31
	{ Paid by results	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Unaided	...	3	166	-	-	-	308	70	378	82
	Total	549	24,942	532	6,157	25,459	810	43,730	4,827	80,992	31
Mary	{ Stipendiary ...	3,158	73,659	10,623	9,413	57,635	1,307	1,06,408	23,425	1,98,248	22
	{ Paid by results	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,751	3,418	12,169	10
	{ Unaided	...	586	9,723	2,168	-	-	-	-	-	8,843
	Total	3,744	88,382	12,791	9,413	57,635	1,307	1,15,150	26,843	2,10,417	20
... ... { Training	... 6	59	...	6,049	...	...	...	...	6,649	1127	14
... ... { Industrial	... 1	51	...	...	5,613	...	435	1,796	7,863	1541	9
... ... { Other	... 68	1,854	6	302	1,480	119	5,736	11,441	19,078	102	1,175
	Total	60	1,964	6	6,951	7,692	119	6,191	13,337	33,590	170
Institutions	... ... ...	1,520	26,571	3,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,805
... ... charges	(including cost of	...	...	...	20,049	23,209	...	...	...	...	...
					17,000	17,000	1,950	5,900	9,000	79,567	...

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary and Special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903—continued.

Return

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF IN DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						COST PER HEAD OF PUPIL.	NUMBER OF MUHAMMADAN PUPILS IN EACH CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	REMARKS.	CLASS OF I OR II
			PROVINCIAL REVENUES.	DISTRICT BOARD'S FUNDS.	MUNICIPAL FUNDS.	FEES.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.				
			BOYS.	BOYS.	BOYS.	BOYS.	BOYS.	BOYS.				
1	2	3a Boys. 3b Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Government	8	2,172	... 22,552	Rs. ... 100	Rs. ... 456	Rs. 54,068 31,836	Rs. 4,971 10,692	Rs. 82,489 47,876	Rs. 37·9 23·7	Rs. 634 61·	... ... 1,217	Ligh ...
Aided	12	1,079	... 5,293									
Unaided	22	5,727	...									
Total	42	9,578	38	27,845	100	456	1,50,701	37,930	2,30,032	22·8	2,208	
Middle English	4	299	...		790	52	1,194	1,176	3,211	10·7	26	Middle Eng.
Aided	25	1,530	...	746	4,616	551	5,849	7,028	19,350	12·7	139	
Unaided	16	913	...	...	...	...	2,870	6,340	9,229	10·1	161	
Total	44	2,742	...	746	5,406	6·8	9,912	16,152	31,819	11·6	320	
Middle vernacular	37	1,036	...	1,292	10,025	477	4,324	1,180	17,317	8·9	197	Middle veri.
Aided	4	184	...	...	456	300	3·15	514	1,085	8·8	7	
Unaided	11	715	...	...	...	...	3·83	3,457	3,850	5·2	33	
Total	52	2,570	1	1,292	10,481	777	5,112	5,170	22,932	7·9	237	
Upper primary	261	13,344	243	1,749	24,213	4,305	14,155	9,135	54,053	3·9	856	Upper prim.
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	3	156	...	...	...	26	30	50	13	31	...	
Total	264	13,500	245	1,749	24,219	4,305	14,181	9,105	53,709	3·9	887	
Lower primary	4,702	155,003	7,129	2,445	1,65,354	9,602	1,39,784	60,357	3,78,142	2·6	16,116	Lower prim.
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	969	19,537	486	...	...	...	10,320	8,514	27,331	1·3	1,973	
Total	5,700	155,540	8,115	2,445	1,65,554	9,612	1,39,104	68,471	4,03,976	2·6	17,089	
Social	6	81	...	11,158	455	...	...	...	11,610	127·6	3	Special ...
Industrial	1	105	...	23,522	...	...	1,725	1,141	27,359	260·8	42	
Other	67	2,288	2	21,301	273	439	4,639	19,258	45,910	20	506	
Total	74	2,484	2	56,378	728	439	6,364	20,309	84,508	34·2	551	
Private Institutions	...	...	2,911	29,602	510	...	...	...	...	...	9,580	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	41,881	48,755	1,526	...	92,162	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	30,754	28,615	1,545	2,836	16,617	79,367	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,087	216,616	8,911	1,64,091	2,83,858	13,343	3,57,219	1,72,304	9,96,805	4·1	30,888	19·3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902	8,864	204,328	6,850	1,56,728	1,90,809	17,541	3,61,941	1,76,354	9,06,433	4·3	30,119	18·3

BIHAGALPUR DIVISION.

		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks.
Government	5	1,505	...	Rs. 11,188	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,086	Rs. 30,162	Rs. 19,963	Rs. 19,566	Rs. 44,922	Rs. 20·8	344
Aided	12	1,572	...	6,155	...	420	...	17,961	11,804	25,104	28·8	293
Unaided	8	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,265	22·2	329	
Total	25	4,393	...	16,543	1,240	1,606	67,486	32,746	1,10,211	27·2	906	
Middle English	1	46	...	...	433	...	250	227	910	10·8	...	Middle Eng.
Aided	29	2,111	4	2,621	3,495	983	8,752	6,823	22,074	10·7	437	
Unaided	9	453	3	...	...	...	867	5,400	6,267	12·8	49	
Total	39	2,643	7	2,621	3,928	983	9,669	12,450	29,851	11·3	485	
Middle vernacular	24	1,345	...	4,669	5,870	110	3,094	1,000	12,023	8·7	901	Middle ve.
Aided	21	1,125	27	4,288	1,766	260	4,950	2,374	12,158	11·1	231	
Unaided	2	140	...	...	...	...	359	120	479	13·7	48	
Total	47	2,610	27	5,257	7,636	370	6,333	3,544	25,240	9·5	580	
Upper primary	304	12,979	665	16,426	18,496	1,963	20,100	6,307	63,381	4·7	2,308	Upper pr.
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	3	163	19	...	...	...	100	652	692	6·7	30	
Total	307	13,082	663	16,426	18,496	1,963	20,299	6,899	64,073	4·7	2,398	
Lower primary	3,972	70,738	6,155	27,381	71,353	2,156	1,14,710	24,103	2,30,703	3·1	13,590	Lower pri.
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	3,98	8,309	5·3	...	...	...	10,033	6,421	17,114	1·0	1,243	
Total	3,576	79,016	6,711	27,381	71,363	2,156	1,25,403	30,524	2,50,817	2·9	14,779	
Social	6	112	15	419	...	...	...	946	1,314	10·9	7	Special
Industrial	18	763	2	890	191	...	138	13,100	13,720	18·2	320	
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	865	17	749	191	...	138	14,045	15,123	17·1	327	
Private Institutions	898	8,500	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,038	
Inspection	...	...	...	43,569	25,531	240	...	...	60,370	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	25,016	14,425	722	9,543	8,540	90,848	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,900	111,558	7,630	1,37,602	1,42,760	7,930	2,41,133	1,30,788	6,60,603	5·5	23,673	17·2
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902	4,865	101,613	6,400	1,05,706	94,078	7,852	2,41,540	1,73,771	6,23,948	5·6	22,718	16·2

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903—continued.

ORISSA DIVISION.

IN OTHER HEADS PENDETUR.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muham- madan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.			
			3a		Provincial revenues.		District Boards' funds.		Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
			Boys.	Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Government ...	8	836	Rs. 8,194		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Aided ...	7	1,123	... 3,711		1,200	... 540	15,877	97	21,166	28·9	73	1·0	...	
Unaided ...	2	327	...		...	...	12,250	3,065	20,766	18·5	10·0	26	...
Total ...	12	2,286	...	11,905	1,200	540	31,430	7,285	52,366	22·9	129	...		
Government ...	7	476	328		2,438		...	125	6,179	10·8	45			
Aided ...	36	2,014	13	2,032	7,264	110	7,298	7,909	24,313	11·9	268		...	
Unaided ...	2	104	...	...	...	237	721	958	9·2	2	...		
Total ...	45	2,594	13	2,360	9,702	110	9,823	8,455	30,450	11·7	309	...		
Government ...	12	462	5	1,202	2,506		...	519	8	4,325	9·2	43		
Aided ...	57	998	832	2,098	2,898		...	1,347	5,721	12,064	9·1	47		...
Unaided ...	4	180	7	67	1,099	1,166	...	6·2	2	...		
Total ...	43	1,640	344	3,300	5,494	...	1,933	6,828	17,535	8·8	82	...		
{ Stipendiary ...	263	9,071	767	5,907	14,894	1,141	14,141	3,018	39,101	3·9	338			
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	12	398	36	...	...	419	222	610	1·4	...	...	...
Total ...	275	9,469	803	6,907	14,994	1,141	14,559	3,210	39,741	3·8	338	...		
{ Stipendiary ...	3,565	59,445	6,817	6,525	42,658	1,451	1,35,546	22,738	2,11,918	3·2	1,679			
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed	2,638	33,281	1,659	74,907	10,557	85,864	2·4	415	...	
Total ...	6,103	92,726	7,776	9,505	42,638	1,351	2,10,458	33,605	2,97,682	2·9	2,094	...		
Training ...	10	60	...	9,930	...	...	20	...	9,060	165·8	...	...
Industrial ...	2	47	...	200	...	...	15	715	930	13·8	...	...
Other ...	42	949	11	13,813	691	71	5,913	6,148	23,636	26·7	67	...		
Total ...	54	1,056	11	23,743	891	71	5,948	6,863	36,515	5·5	67	...		
...	...	986	6,314	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	
(including cost of p.s. &c.) ...	...	...	...	20,541	22,012	815	...	...	43,968	...	...	...
BAND TOTAL ...	7,618	116,085	9,205	94,747	1,12,555	4,176	2,75,458	70,816	5,18,092	4·4	3,762	36·5		
TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	7,619	108,156	6,768	88,274	84,536	4,120	2,61,228	75,587	5,19,565	4·5	3,200	34·		

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

Government Aided ...	Unaided ...	2	Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,635	6,635	7,180	22·4	14
Aided ...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	545	6,635	7,180	22·4	14
Total ...	2	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	6,635	7,180	22·4	14
{ Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	10	774	7	...	...	...	...	35	8,045	8,680	16·3	13
Total ...	10	774	7	...	...	...	...	...	35	8,045	8,680	16·3	13
{ Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	8	471	9	...	...	...	...	16	3,254	3,270	6·9	11
Total ...	8	471	9	...	...	...	...	...	16	3,254	3,270	6·9	11
{ Stipendiary ...	65	2,144	193	1,127	...	...	...	783	7,060	9,882	4·2	6	...
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	65	2,144	193	1,127	...	...	...	783	7,060	9,882	4·2	6	...
{ Stipendiary ...	610	8,924	533	13,236	...	...	...	23,587	7,317	41,140	5·07	83	...
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	592	5,952	207	...	...	...	21,892	1,009	23,921	3·7	5	...
Total ...	1,202	14,176	700	13,236	...	...	...	44,489	9,316	67,401	4·5	88	...
{ Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	...	14	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	198	...	300	...	...	...	...	3,803	4,163	21·02	...	
...	...	18	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including cost of p.s. &c.) ...	...	...	...	3,865	...	...	...	4,205	8,070	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,319	18,196	1,001	20,862	...	...	...	47,203	51,012	1,19,079	6·3	132	12·4
TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	1,203	17,053	937	6,167	...	...	...	46,254	50,500	1,01,911	5·9	131	11·7

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Return showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it during the year 1902-1903—concluded.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE,	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muham- madan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
			Boys.		District Boards' funds.		Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.		
			3a Boys.	3b Girls	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High	5	1,199	... 700 564	... 2,612 ...	Rs. 12,430 ...	Rs.	Rs. 22,670 5,503 5,054	Rs. 233 13,845 1,348	Rs. 35,333 21,420 6,898	29·4 30·3 10·0	103 31 39	...
Total ...	12	2,492	...	16,042	...	...	33,287	14,820	63,149	25·3	166	...
Middle English	1	35	... 2,196 429	... 7 ...	... 2,775 6,471	... 162	55 4,657 52	532 14,638 2,971	684 30,701 8,023	19·5 15·3 7·0	...	...
Total ...	33	2,660	7	2,775	6,568	162	4,764	20,189	34,408	12·6	164	...
Middle vernacular	21	1,447	... 558 54	... 41 ...	3,721 536	4,498 766	00 118 ...	2,136 1,527 ...	981 875 240	10,387 8,702 940	7·1 6·1 4·6	115 45 1
Total ...	34	2,059	41	3,257	5,265	178	3,663	1,976	14,339	6·8	161	...
Upper primary {	169	7,385	834	6,629	12,380	777	7,272	11,001	38,059	4·6	334	...
Aided {	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	2	72	...	...	...	...	76	120	196	2·7	...	...
Total ...	171	7,457	834	6,629	12,380	777	7,348	11,121	38,255	4·6	334	...
Lower primary {	2,363	56,836	6,089	14,930	63,127	919	43,019	25,171	1,47,166	2·3	13,633	...
Aided {	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	398	7,963	1,180	...	...	...	4,888	11,415	16,303	1·7	...	...
Total ...	2,761	64,709	7,260	14,930	63,127	919	47,907	36,586	1,63,409	2·2	8,980	...
Special	4	91	... 271 309	... 3,122 5	4,560 632 18,940	... 312	...	...	4,600 7,154 26,618	50·1 28·4 54·7	12 9 67	...
Total ...	23	671	5	26,622	944	...	120	10,646	38,332	60·7	89	...
Private Institutions	60	769	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...
Inspection ... ... ...	...	...	...	32,327	21,275	...	...	183	63,685	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	15,761	13,607	313	7,336	40,694	77,701	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,098	80,897	8,228	1,17,243	1,23,186	2,349	1,04,425	1,30,155	4,83,338	5·4	5,332	22·3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902 ...	2,725	63,695	6,103	1,20,745	91,871	2,141	97,164	1,22,394	4,34,315	5·7	4,565	19·2

SUMMARY.

Return showing the state of Education given in Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools for Indian Boys and Girls and the Expenditure incurred on it in all the Divisions of Bengal during the year 1902-1903.

		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High	57	16,015	267	1,95,555	5,283	2,053	3,59,639	10,718	5,73,148	35·2	...	...
Aided ...	229	41,582	354	88,460	5,546	5,873	5,57,848	1,37,044	7,94,826	24·4	...	...
Unaided ...	205	61,548	10	...	...	...	7,53,269	2,15,122	8,68,391	15·7	...	...
Total ...	551	119,145	631	2,40,015	10,828	7,932	16,70,666	3,62,934	23,36,365	28·5	14,330	...
Middle English	38	3,143	9	5,243	8,765	728	16,285	4,107	35,128	11·1	...	...
Aided ...	664	45,654	159	18,296	1,17,234	4,342	2,44,707	1,56,517	5,41,096	11·1	...	...
Unaided ...	266	18,545	70	...	...	...	68,064	88,482	1,47,446	7·9	...	...
Total ...	964	70,262	248	23,539	1,25,999	5,070	3,19,966	2,40,106	7,23,670	10·2	11,483	...
Middle vernacular {	166	9,672	23	6,491	38,486	647	27,468	5,412	78,504	8·1	...	...
Aided ...	634	35,446	1,488	48,491	46,602	3,028	1,21,394	71,312	2,94,427	7·8	...	...
Unaided ...	91	6,504	137	...	...	...	11,972	20,176	32,147	5·6	...	...
Total ...	951	50,122	1,648	54,982	85,038	4,275	1,63,834	96,899	4,05,078	7·7	9,816	...
Upper primary {	4,199	171,442	9,616	58,428	2,05,023	19,966	2,80,955	1,05,758	6,70,520	3·8	...	...
Aided ...	30	571	1,703	1,046	129	...	2,918	36,621	46,674	20·9	...	...
Paid by results	416	15,976	566	2,172	27,073	105	26,433	9,183	65,168	3·9	...	...
Mixed ...	91	3,457	336	...	...	...	7,528	6,610	13,138	3·4	...	...
Total ...	4,735	191,302	12,227	68,008	2,32,925	20,061	3,18,034	1,57,172	7,95,298	3·9	50,983	...
Lower primary {	33,157	811,515	70,873	1,25,388	6,90,770	40,286	11,58,089	3,32,740	23,43,782	2·6	...	...
Aided {	511	10,469	4,755	9,168	5,225	609	17,289	31,331	63,610	4·1	...	...
Paid by results	2,534	63,461	4,160	7,517	73,798	1,316	1,03,613	12,007	1,99,161	2·9	...	...
Mixed ...	9,580	167,049	15,327	...	...	...	2,66,762	78,849	3,46,611	1·9	...	...
Total ...	46,082	1,052,603	101,415	1,42,561	7,53,802	48,211	115,45,753	4,55,827	29,52,154	2·5	319,778	...
Special	69	628	583	86,936	455	...	3,480	43,924	1,35,193	9·2	...	...
Training ...	28	806	...	31,182	13,011	459	5,999	20,296	71,847	87·1	...	...
Industrial ...	...	...	...	8,204	3,600	86,801	1,22,132	3,99,265	28·6	...	...	...
Other ...	16,247	48	1,78,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	722	17,921	636	2,96,494	22,570	4,149	96,740	1,86,322	6,06,305	32·6	5,781	...
Private Institutions	9,475	107,645	9,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800	...
Inspection ... ... ...	...	...	...	3,26,499	3,09,554	4,169	...	4,388	6,46,610	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	2,20,942	1,61,668	10,322	2,39,271	8,38,513	8,56,716	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,484	1,009,790	126,015	14,26,058	16,67,734	1,04,189	43,54,344	18,51,191	94,23,396	5·4	468,971	27·9

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1902-1903.



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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1902-1903.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report has been drawn up in accordance with instructions from Government of India conveyed in the Home Department No. 2741, dated the 26th March 1901 and each Chapter of the Report has been independently paragraphed.

2. The most remarkable features of the year under review have been : (1) the practical introduction of the new scheme of vernacular education in Primary and Secondary Schools, for which books on modern lines have been written and approved ; (2) the introduction of improvements and reforms in several sections of educational work, viz., "Direction," by the appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction, "Inspection," by the appointment of a large number of additional Sub-Inspectors of Schools, "Primary Education," by an extra expenditure which amounts to about five lakhs, and by a change of method of aid from payment by results to a stipendiary system modified by the results of systematic inspection, "Female Education," by the opening of model girls' schools in various districts, "Training of Male and Female Teachers" and "Extension of Zenana Education," and (3) the establishment of Continuation schools as an experimental measure, in the Presidency Division, &c. Impecunious Primary Schools have been supplied with Teachers' manuals prepared on the lines indicated in the Government Resolution No. 1, dated 1st January 1901, Kindergarten appliances, furniture, &c., the cost being met from public funds. To carry out these various reforms, the Government of India sanctioned, during the year, an extra grant of Rs. 10,00,000. The arrangements made to meet these new requirements and the effects of the steps taken towards carrying out these reforms will be noticed in the different chapters to which they relate.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *General Statistics of Institutions and Pupils.*—The following table summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER SCHOOL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
University ... Arts Colleges ...	44	8,150	46	8,030	185·2	178·5
Secondary (for males) { High English Schools	536	122,271	554	121,022	228·5	218·4
Middle " " Vernacular "	946	69,377	980	72,032	73·3	73·5
Primary (for males) ... { Upper Primary "	970	53,344	930	51,673	55	54·9
Lower " " Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	4,310	182,413	4,654	195,564	42·4	42·9
Female (Secondary and Primary) ...	41,612	1,029,113	42,870	1,091,162	24·7	25·4
Total ...	654	18,199	743	21,045	29·3	28·3
	2,723	63,825	3,478	77,882	23·2	22·4
	51,794	1,548,023	54,154	1,637,860	29·8	30·2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
(1) Advanced, teaching { (a) Arabic or Persian ..	1,142	10,737	1,187	17,122	14·8	14·4
(b) Sanskrit ..	1,160	9,017	1,010	9,106	8·5	8·0
(2) Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly,	3,849	36,065	3,267	29,982	9·3	9·1
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ..	3,067	53,099	3,834	55,976	14·4	14·6
(4) Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	160	3,831	177	4,659	23·0	26·3
Total ...	9,998	119,639	9,475	116,855	11·9	12·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,792	1,867,661	63,629	1,754,655	26·9	27·

2. The total number of institutions increased by 1,837, or by 2·9 per cent., and the total number of pupils by 86,994, or by 5·2 per cent. This is fairly satisfactory, as it indicates that the period under review has been one of steady expansion while at the same time the existing schools have well maintained their strength and position, except perhaps in the case of schools for girls and in Colleges, High Schools for boys and in special schools where there has been a slight diminution in the strength of institutions.

3. Under Public Institutions, the number of Arts Colleges increased by one, but their average strength was much reduced. High English schools increased by 19, but their attendance has shown a decrease of 1,249. In this direction the figures appear to indicate that numerical development has been arrested to some extent. This cannot be much regretted as it is perhaps not too much to say that the rapid multiplication of High schools in recent years without any sufficient attention having been paid to the quality of such schools or to the nature of the teachers employed, has been rather a source of danger than of strength. Middle English schools increased by 34, and their attendance by 2,675. The average roll number also increased, though but slightly, by 0·2, while, on the other hand, Middle Vernacular schools decreased by 40 and their attendance by 2,271 pupils.

4. The new scheme of Vernacular Education, under which the system of teaching of all subjects through the medium of English in the lowest classes in all types of schools is now discontinued, [though English can be taught as a second language from about the age of nine (9) years in all High and Middle schools,] appears to have rendered Middle Vernacular schools less popular even than they were formerly. They are slowly but surely being converted into Middle English schools, and they in their turn are being developed into High English schools.

5. Primary schools, both Upper and Lower, taken together, increased from 45,922 to 47,424, or by 3·3 per cent., and their attendance from 1,212,356 to 1,286,726, or by 6·1 per cent. This increase does not appear to be altogether commensurate with the large additional assignment of about 5 lakhs of rupees sanctioned for the purposes of Primary education during the year under review. It is, however, perhaps too soon to expect any equivalent return in the shape improved statistics for the increased outlay.

6. Special schools increased by 89 and their attendance by 1,846 only. Funds have been sanctioned during the year under report for starting and maintaining Training schools for Primary school teachers in each subdivision of the Province, and in addition, provision has been made for opening Training classes for Native mistresses in connection with some High schools under public and private management. The difficulty that has, however, been experienced in obtaining the services of sufficiently competent teachers on the pay offered and other causes of delay have prevented the scheme from being developed with the rapidity that was anticipated. The development of the schools already started and the multiplication of such institutions are, however, receiving careful attention.

7. Schools for the general education of females increased by 755, or by 27·6 per cent., and their attendance by 14,527, or by 22·9 per cent. This result is due partly to the starting of Model Primary schools for girls, and partly to other reforms introduced in this section of work, for which funds have been allotted.

8. Private institutions decreased by 523 and their pupils by 2,784. The loss in this class of institutions is not to be regretted, as it is mainly due to very elementary schools adopting departmental standards and thus becoming absorbed into the departmental system.

9. Comparing the increase and decrease in the total number of institutions, both public and private, and in that of the pupils attending them during the last ten years, it is found that during this period there was a loss of 2,975 schools, but a gain of 219,599 pupils, which is but a result of the consolidation of the primary system.

10. *Proportion of Schools to Villages.*—General Table I, appended to the report, shows that there were, during the year under report, altogether 63,629 schools, of which 54,154 were public institutions and 9,475 private institutions for 215,467 villages including 186 towns. There was, thus, one public institution

for nearly every four villages, the number of villages for one school of both the classes, public and private being 3·39. The decreased number of villages per school, compared with the figures of the previous year, is a sure indication of educational progress.

11. *Proportion of scholars to estimated Population of School-going age.*—This table also shows the ratio which the total number of scholars (male and female) bears to the total male and female population of school-going age, the population of school-going age being taken, as usual, at 15 per cent of the total number. It shows that the proportion of male, female and total scholars to the population of school-going age (male, female and total) has decidedly increased—the first increasing from 27·1 to 28·25, the second from 1·8 to 2·26, and the third from 14·5 to 15·25. The increase in the proportion of female pupils is a specially hopeful sign.

12. *Schools according to Management.*—The schools managed by Government increased from 140 in 1901-1902 to 162 in 1902-1903, but the number of pupils decreased slightly. The increase in the number of schools by 22 does not show that all these schools (excepting one, viz., the Darbhanga High School which was taken over as a Government school during the year under report) have been started with teachers of pensionable service. These are Primary schools and Training schools for Primary school teachers—all aided, but shown as schools managed by Government, simply because of their being retained under the direct control of the Department. The schools managed by District and Municipal Boards also increased by five, Secondary and Primary schools increasing by two each and one so-called Art school with 3 pupils teaching weaving having been taken over under the management of the District Board at Jessor. A detailed notice of the increase or decrease of schools under private management, viz., aided and unaided schools and schools in Native States and private institutions and of their pupils will be given later on in the several chapters dealing with different classes of schools.

13. The following table shows the number of pupils of different creeds and their proportions to the total number of pupils in public and private, institutions:—

Race or Religion.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Number.	Percentage to total number.	Number.	Percentage to total number.
Europeans and Eurasians	8,029	.48	7,986	.47
Native Christians	16,601	1·00	17,369	.99
Hindus	185,643	...	199,103	...
{ Non-Brahmans	962,213	...	1,003,834	...
Total Hindus	1,147,856	68·83	1,202,937	68·55
Muhammadans	462,674	27·71	489,615	27·91
Miscellaneous—				
Buddhists	4,458	...	4,824	...
Parsis	104	...	85	...
Others	27,939	...	31,829	...
Total of Miscellaneous Religions	32,501	1·95	36,738	2·0
GRAND TOTAL	1,667,661	100·00	1,754,655	100·00

14. The percentages of pupils of different creeds in public institutions show an increase under all the heads except that of "Europeans and Eurasians" which exhibits a decrease by .4 per cent., Native Christians increased by 5·6 per cent., Hindus by 5·4 per cent., Muhammadans by 6·4 per cent., and others by 12·6 per cent. In private institutions, Native Christians and Hindus decreased by 17·4 and 11·0 per cent., respectively, while Muhammadans and "Others" increased by 2·6 and 29·4 per cent., respectively.

The total number of pupils in public institutions increased by 5·8 per cent., while in the private institutions they decreased by 2·3 per cent.

15. *General statistics of expenditure.*—The following table gives the total expenditure on education classified according to sources, and shows the percentage which the expenditure from each source bears to the total expenditure:—

Source from which expenditure on education is met.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial Revenues ...	24,54,517	20·0	29,23,687	21·6
District Funds ...	12,72,291	10·4	16,87,891	12·4
Municipal „ „	98,154	·8	1,05,149	·8
Fees ...	56,13,436	45·9	57,68,328	42·6
All other sources ...	28,12,077	22·9	30,61,728	22·6
Total ...	1,22,50,475	100·0	1,35,46,783	100·0

16. The expenditure incurred from Provincial and District Funds shows a considerable increase. This is due to the additional grants sanctioned during the year for educational reforms. The percentage of expenditure from Municipal Funds has remained stationary from 1899. In the year 1901-1902, the Municipal Fund expenditure on Primary education was 2·5 per cent. of the aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities in Bengal, though a minimum standard of 3·2 per cent. has been prescribed by Government. It is to be regretted that some of the rich municipalities do not make a more generous provision under this head in view of the increasing claims of Primary education upon their resources. The decrease in the percentage of receipts from fees is due to the fact that the increased total expenditure took place largely under the head of increasing the pay of the Primary school teachers and of subsidizing Female education and Training schools, and in the last two items no strict rules for the levy of fees can be enforced.

17. The following table compares the net expenditure on education according to heads of charges for the last two years:—

HEADS OF CHARGE.	1901-1902.				1902-1903.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total Expenditure.	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total Expenditure.
	From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.		From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	...	...	589	2,06,298	...	...	...	2,86,543
Collegiate ...	5,26,902	...	15,991	12,04,236	5,72,960	2,81,803	16,361	12,48,894
Secondary (a) ...	3,94,734	2,21,411	37,96,238	4,18,413	30,58,309	9,26,875	50,440	38,49,024
Primary (b) ...	1,20,447	5,42,411	10,211	7,44,760	1,89,736	65,444	10,708	34,77,209
Female (c) ...	1,65,679	39,750	3,697	6,05,527	3,41,704	22,570	4,149	7,98,007
Special ...	3,18,291	21,705	452	2,25,763	1,91,152	31,176	852	6,58,771
Scholarship ...	1,65,533	30,539	452	5,62,100	4,13,644	10,616	4,086	2,07,134
Buildings ...	2,16,003	4,683	3,677	1,04,267	1,17,960	16,910	1,815	9,30,889
Furniture ...	41,594	4,681	631	10,03,828	96,614	88,123	3,569	2,02,881
Miscellaneous ...	78,928	63,675	4,316	3,09,664	4,10,705	4,169	7,84,815	10,67,676
Superintendence ...	4,26,170	3,02,093	3,412	35,24,963	47,16,727			
Total ...	24,54,517	12,72,291	98,154	1,22,50,475	29,23,687	16,87,891	21,06,149	1,35,46,783

(a) Secondary schools for boys.

(b) Primary schools for boys.

(c) Secondary and Primary schools for girls.

18. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on collegiate education increased by Rs. 46,058, or 8·7 per cent., while the total expenditure increased by 3·3 per cent. The public fund expenditure on secondary education for males increased by 3·8 per cent., the total expenditure increasing by 4·0 per cent. The expenditure from the different public funds on Primary schools for males shows an increase of 51·8 per cent., while the total expenditure from all sources

increased by 13·7 per cent. The percentage of public fund expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools for females increased by 23·3, though the total expenditure from all sources shows but a very small percentage of increase. Under the heads "Buildings and Furniture" the expenditure from public funds considerably increased, owing partly to the charges incurred for the construction of buildings for Subdivisional Training schools for Primary school teachers, and partly to the initial cost for carrying out reforms in connection with female education (General and Special) and with Technical Institutions. The miscellaneous expenditure increased under all the heads except the Municipal Funds. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues under the head "Superintendence" (Direction and Inspection) decreased by 2·2 per cent.

19. *Average cost of Educating each pupil.*—The following table compares the average annual cost of educating each pupil in the different classes of public institutions for the last two years according to the sources of expenditure:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1901-1902.				1902-1903.			
	Provincial revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Fund.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Fund.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts Colleges ...	25 11 9	0 1 1	71 2 7	96 15 5	29 13 9	.....	69 3 3	99 1 0
Professional Colleges ...	127 1 7	0 ...	31 11 2	158 12 9	128 6 11	.....	40 4 6	169 11 5
Secondary Schools ...	2 0 9	0 1 5	14 0 10	17 0 0	2 4 0	0 15 9	14 14 11	18 2 8
Primary Schools ...	0 1 9	0 8 6	1 14 6	2 8 9	0 2 11	0 13 7	2 0 5	3 0 11
Training Schools ...	70 9 7	0 3 2	35 1 7	105 14 4	61 2 10	0 5 1	33 10 3	95 2 2
Other Special Schools ...	14 11 6	0 2 9	13 14 9	29 13 0	15 5 8	1 9 4	14 9 11	31 8 11

20. The averages shown above relate to the public institutions for Indian and European males and females. In comparison with the preceding year, the total average cost of educating each pupil, as well as average cost to Provincial Revenues increased under all the heads, excepting Training schools. The increased average cost to District and Municipal Funds for the education of each pupil in Special schools (other than Training schools), is satisfactory. But District Boards and Municipalities should, however, increase their contributions still more considerably for the furtherance of technical education in their respective areas.

21. An appended statement (Appendix I) shows the statistics and the average cost of education in Secondary and Primary schools for Indian pupils. In High schools, the total annual cost ranges on an average from Rs. 6-7-11 in aided schools to Rs. 35-5-6 in Government schools, the cost to public funds ranging from Rs. 2-2-10 to Rs. 12-4-1 respectively. In Middle English schools, the cost to public funds ranges from Rs. 2-15-10 in aided schools to Rs. 16-2-1 in Government schools. In Middle Vernacular schools, the average annual cost to Government ranges from Rs. 2-9-4 in aided schools to Rs. 6-1-4 in Government schools. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-11-7 in Upper Primary schools and Rs. 2-12-6 in Lower Primary schools.

22. In comparison with the previous year, the monthly average attendance slightly decreased in High schools; but it was stationary in Middle schools, and it slightly improved in Primary schools.

23. The variations in the result of the University Examinations for the last six years are given in the table below:—

EXAMINATIONS.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of success.										
Entrance ...	2,721	56	2,979	60·7	3,109	62	2,812	55·6	2,667	50·3	2,694	46·0
First Arts ...	1,280	46	1,084	37·8	1,142	57	1,039	31·5	1,370	37·6	1,162	31·5
Bachelor of Arts ...	370	24	410	26·4	461	27	329	18·9	439	22·7	370	20·0
Bachelor of Science ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	16·7	8	42·1
Bachelor of Law ...	239	51	206	45·7	103	22	180	29	213	37·6	337	50·8
Master of Arts ...	63	48	63	38·8	93	44	91	41	68	44·4	70	36·8

24. The percentages of success in the results of all the University Examinations continue to fluctuate. The results of the Entrance Examination have been steadily deteriorating since 1900-1901. The B. Sc. and the B.L. Examination only showed improved results during the year under report. The percentage of passes at the M.A. Examination for 1902-1903 was much inferior to the results in the previous years.

25. *Expenditure on Scholarships.*—The following table classifies the expenditure on scholarships for the last two years according to sources and to the class of institutions in which they were held:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges ...	87,315	15,928	.84	86,032	18,040	.77
Medical Institutions ...	5,726	5,723	.09	16,882	7,032	.17
Secondary schools ...	79,053	3,827	.08	78,738	4,650	.01
Primary schools ...	11,336	669	.12	15,247	871	
Special schools (including Technical Institutions) ...	10,096	3,091	.11	26,281	8,465	.22
Total ...	1,96,526	29,237	1.84	2,23,180	33,934	1.89

26. The percentage of cost of the scholarships held in Medical Institutions, including Special and Technical Institutions, shows considerable increase during the year under report. It was stationary in Primary schools, and decreased, but slightly, in Arts Colleges and Secondary schools.

27. Appendix II shows all the districts in the Province of Bengal in order of precedence, according to the proportion which the number of boys actually at school bears to the number of boys of school-going age. The district of Hooghly occupies the first place as in the previous year. The district of Midnapore which was second in the previous year, lost three places during the last year, its place having been occupied by Noakhali which was fifth in the list of the previous year. The Orissa Tributary Mahals show some increase in the percentage, though that district occupies the last place as before.

28. Appendix III shows the number of pupils in the different classes of institutions, division by division, for the last two years. Comparing the figures of the two years, the Burdwan Division lost some pupils, and there was a loss of some pupils in the Colleges in Calcutta.

CHAPTER III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

1. *Direction.*—Mr. Slater was in charge of the Department up to 23rd June 1902, and from the 24th June 1902, I continued to hold charge of the office of Director up to the close of the official year. I was on tour outside head-quarters for 62 days, during which I visited Educational institutions of different classes in the districts of Cuttack, Midnapore, Nadia, Hooghly, Howrah, Tippera, Chittagong, 24-Parganas, Bogra, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Backergunge, Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Hazaribagh, and Patna. In Calcutta and its suburbs, I spent 6 days on the inspection of Colleges, and of schools including the Training School and the Alipore Reformatory School. Mr. Peake was appointed to the newly-created post of Assistant Director on the 26th March, 1903.

2. *Inspection.*—Bengal is divided into 9 Divisions, each Division being placed under the general control of an Inspector of Schools, who, with an Assistant Inspector, supervises primary and secondary education in his Division. The Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions only have no Assistant Inspectors. There is a special Inspector for European Schools, while Female education is partly supervised by an Inspectress of Schools, but is also controlled by the Divisional Inspectors. In each district there is, as a rule, one Deputy Inspector of Schools, who is the chief Executive officer of the Department in his district. Below the Deputy Inspector are (1) the Sub-Inspectors, and (2) the Guru-Instructors.

3. Under rules recently sanctioned by Government for the guidance of all inspecting officers, Inspectors of Schools are directly responsible for High Schools, Deputy Inspectors for Middle Schools and Sub-Inspectors for Primary Schools.

4. District and Sub-Divisional officers are also required by Government to inspect schools when on tour in their districts.

5. *Divisional Inspectors.*—*Burdwan Division.*—Rai Radha Nath Ray Bahadur was in charge of the Burdwan Division throughout the year.

Presidency Division—Comprising all the Districts in the Division, and the town of Calcutta, was under the charge of Mr. P. Mukerjee, B. Sc. throughout the year. As *ex-officio* Secretary to the Central Text Book Committee he had to devote much of his time and attention to the consideration of the numerous school books submitted to that Committee, and also of the text books written under the new Scheme of Vernacular Education.

Rajshahi Division.—Mr. Hallward, M.A., was in charge throughout the year. He spent 2 days in Kuch Bihar with special permission to visit some schools in that State.

Dacca Division.—Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A., was in charge for nine months and Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., for three months, from 16th April 1902, during the absence, on privilege leave, of the permanent incumbent.

Chittagong Division.—Maulvi Mahammad Ibrahim, B.A., was in charge from the 1st April 1902 to 16th March 1903. Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, officiated as Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for the last 15 days of the year when Maulvi Mahammad Ibrahim, B.A., was absent on privilege leave.

Patna Division.—Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., was in charge from the beginning of the official year to the 18th June 1902. Babu Baladev Ram Jha, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, was in charge till the 24th June 1902 and Babu Haridas Banerjee, M.A., the Assistant Inspector of Schools, from the 25th June 1902, to the forenoon of the 11th August 1902, both in addition to their own duties. Mr. M. E. DúS. Prothero, M.A., the permanent incumbent resumed charge of his duties on the 11th August 1902, and worked till the end of the official year.

Bhagalpur Division.—Dr. P. Chatterjee, B.A., B. Sc. was in charge throughout the year.

Orissa Division—Comprising the Orissa Division and the Orissa Tributary Mahals was under the charge of Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., till the 8th August 1902, when he retired from service. Mr. Herbert A. Stark, B.A., was appointed in his place and worked till the end of the year.

Chota Nagpur Division.—Mr. E. R. T. Tiery, B.A., was in charge of the Division up to the 19th April 1902, when he retired. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools of the Division, was in charge of the office in addition to his own duties up to the 2nd May 1902, when Mr. M. Ghose, B.A., was appointed. This officer remained in charge of the Division till the end of the official year.

Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. He spent 50 days on tour and paid 150 visits to schools.

Mrs. Moorat was Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. She was 79 days on tour and examined 122 schools in the districts of Howrah, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Sonthal Parganas.

6. *Assistant Inspectors.*—The number of Assistant Inspectors of Schools was 6 in the year under review against the same number in the previous year. These officers are attached to the Divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur. Some changes among the officers holding these posts occurred in all the Divisions during the year under report.

7. *Deputy Inspectors.*—Each district (excepting Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Angul and Orissa Tributary Mahals) is under the charge of a Deputy Inspector. In each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur, where the number of Secondary Schools is very large, there is an Additional Deputy Inspector to assist the Deputy Inspector in the inspection work. The town of Calcutta has a Deputy Inspector of its own, and in the district of Sonthal Parganas a Special Deputy Inspector has been

appointed for the inspection and improvement of the schools intended for Sonthals and other backward races. The total number of such officers, including the six Additional and one Special Deputy Inspectors, is 52. In all the districts, excepting Hooghly, Birbhum, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Pabna, Gaya, Saran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, and Cuttack, certain changes in the officers holding the appointment of Deputy Inspector occurred during the last official year.

The prescribed minimum of 150 days on tour was not attained in the districts of Howrah, Murshidabad, and Rajshahi. The failure has been ascribed generally to the ill-health of the officers of the districts concerned.

8. *Sub-Inspectors.*—The number of Sub-Inspectors increased from 212 in 1901-1902 to 272 owing to the appointment of new Sub-Inspectors, for which an additional grant was sanctioned by Government during the last official year. These additional Sub-Inspectors were appointed only in the second-half of the year. They are intended to strengthen the staff of Inspecting officers required to visit the primary schools to settle the amount of aid each school is entitled to. The old rule of rewards on the system of payments by results has now been abolished. The prescribed minimum of 200 days on tour was attained by the majority of the officers in all the Divisions. The cases of short work of Sub-Inspectors noticed in the several Divisional reports are detailed as follows:—

In the Burdwan Division, most of the officers attained the prescribed number of 200 days. The short work of three of the four Sub-Inspectors of Midnapore who failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 200 days has been satisfactorily explained. Moulvi Mohsin Ali, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Danton, fell short of the prescribed standard without any satisfactory explanation. In the Presidency Division most of the officers exceeded the minimum of 200 days. The two officers in Jessore whose short work was not sufficiently explained were transferred to different areas. In the Rajshahi Division, all the officers worked satisfactorily except Maulvi Zahiruddi Ahmad, Munsi Mahatapuddin Ahmad, Maulvi Ahmed Hosein and Babu Kali Krishna Das, who were very unfavourably spoken of for short work, for which they had no sufficient explanation to offer. All officers in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions who worked throughout the year, attained the minimum of 200 days on tour. Babu Palakdhari Rai in the Patna Division and Babu Radha Krishna Sarkhel in the Bhagalpur Division, fell short of the prescribed limit of 200 days, without offering any reasonable explanation. In the Orissa Division, laxity in the discharge of duties has been noticed only in the case of Babus Bhagabati Charan Das and Radha Mohan Ghosh, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who failed in the previous year as well as in the year under report, to attain the prescribed minimum of 200 days. Of the five Sub-Inspectors in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, Babu Hrisikesh Rautroy and Mani Charan Mahapatra were reported to be very dilatory in their work. The work done in the Chota Nagpur Division was satisfactory, and calls for no particular notice. It is hoped and expected that severo steps will be taken locally to rouse in these officers a keener sense of their duties and responsibilities.

9. It is worthy of notice that the District Board of the 24-Parganas has sanctioned, in the case of the Sub-Inspectors serving in the district who are not officers transferred from the Department, a grade system, by which the pay of such officers would rise from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 in ten years by a biennial increment of Rs. 5, after an approved service of 5 years. It is hoped that other District Boards will follow this example, which is sure to attract a better class of officers and hence lead to a higher standard of efficiency.

10. The Sub-Inspectors commended for good work are:—

Babus Satia Chandra Mukerjee, B.A., Umes Chandra Basu, Nikunja Bibari Das Gupta, Barada Prasad Sarkar, Sris Chandra Chaudhuri, Girindra Gopal Ghosh, Kamales Chandra Banerjee, Anukul Chandra Mukerjee, Bhushan Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Krisna Chandra Banerjee, Ruti Kanta Laha, Charu Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Sures Chandra Chaudhuri, Arun Chandra Ganguli, Maulvi Musharff Hussain, Babus Hari Charan Mukerjee, Priya Nath Brahmachari, B.A., Satkari Sanial, Madhu Sudan Sarkar, Sures Chandra Roy, B.A., Gopal Chandra Roy, B.A., Maulvi Muhammad Wazir, Babus Kiran Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Ram Gobinda Misra, Gobinda Chandra Roy, Jorgesvar Chakravarti, Akshay Kumar Sen, Harivar Mittra, Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Gobinda Chandra Banerjee, Sarat Chandra Roy, Rajani Kanto Bhattacharjee, Maulvi Muhammad Nabi Baksh, Babu Damodar Prasad Sarkar, Maulvi Mir Wahed Ali, Babus Hara Kumar Bose, Bipin Chandra Sen, Kamini Kumar Som,

Maulvis Afta Buddin, Abdus Salam, Babus Mathura Nath Guha, Rajani Kanta Sen, Mahananda Dutta, Gobinda Chandra Ghosh, Kali Prasanna Das, Mohim Chandra Majumdar, Nil Kamal Mukerjee, Bhagaban Chandra Mukerjee, Maulvi Zakiuddin Ahmed, B.A., Babus Rames Chandra Das, B.A., Hari Har Nag, Ananda Mohan Datta, B.A., Maulvi Abdul Halim, Babus Annanda Prasad Chattopadhyay, Kumudeswar Bose, Maulvi Muhammad Asad, B.A., Babus Gobinda Chandra Chakravarti, B.A., Rajani Kanta Chakravarti, B.A., Maulvi Ahmed Ulla, Babus Mangal Dayal, Ram Prasad, B.A., Kishan Sahay, Deoki Nandan Prasad, Baldeo Narayan Mahtha, B.A., Bhulawan Lal, Gauri Prasad Sinha, Jadu Prasad, B.A., Umes Chandra Lal, Achyuta Nanda, Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A., Brajendra Chandra Ghosh, Biswaroop Ghosh, Kamala Prasad, B.A., Mr. John Nava Kishor Sarkar, Babus Jagannath Das, Srinibas Sinha, Narayan Prasad Mahanti, B.A., Sasi Bhushan Chakravarti, B.A., Ram Chandra Banerjee, Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, B.A., Hari Har Pathak.

11. The list of deserving officers seems to be unusually long in some of the Divisional Reports. It is hoped, however, that in commending the work of these officers, the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools have required such officers to attain a really high standard of work.

12. *Guru-Instructors or Inspecting Pandits.*—The number of these officers increased from 494 to 504. The increase took place in the Presidency, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while their number decreased in the Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions. Great diversity of opinion exists as to the value of the work of this class of officers.

13. *District Boards.*—The Local Self-Government Act is in operation in all the districts except Sonthal Parganas, Singbhum, Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Angul, and Orissa Tributary Mahals. The District Boards are reported to be acting generally in harmony with the Education Department. It is reported, however, that the District Board of Midnapore did not allow its Sub-Inspectors to help the Department in the preparation of the annual returns and reports. The Board allowed the Deputy Inspector of Schools of Midnapore 16 extra clerks for this purpose. But as the extra men were quite new to the work, the arrangement was attended with inconvenience and difficulty. The District Board at Gaya did not follow the advice and suggestions of the Inspector of Schools in some matters, which have accordingly been referred to the Divisional Commissioner for decision. In the Orissa Division, some of the District Boards did not furnish the Divisional Inspector with copies of the Board's proceedings and the quarterly statements due to him under the rules. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, complained that he found cattle pounds within the school compounds of some schools under the Cuttack District Board, and that the claims of the passed Pandits of the Cuttack Training School did not receive proper recognition from the Board, when Guru-Instructors and school masters were appointed.

14. *Local Boards.*—Some of the Local Boards are entrusted with the management of primary schools. There are still districts where Local Boards have no powers in educational matters. In the District of Burdwan, their powers have been increased, so that the diaries of Sub-Inspectors after these have been checked by the Deputy Inspector and District Board are submitted to them for comment. The Local Boards in the District of Mymensingh are empowered to pass salary and travelling bills of Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits. Owing to the dilatoriness of some of these bodies, the powers of passing stipend bills have been taken away from them.

15. *District Committees.*—These committees still work in the districts of Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas and Singhbhum. The committees at Singhbhum and Chittagong Hill Tracts have practically ceased to exist, their functions being exercised by the District Officers. The committee in the Sonthal Parganas met five times during the year. At Angul, there is no such committee, as there is no Government High School in the district.

16. *Inspection of Schools by Magistrates.*—Most of the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers inspected schools when on tour in the interior. They have offered various suggestions for the improvement of the schools of different classes they visited in the course of their tour. Some of the members of Local Boards are reported to have visited the primary schools which are within their jurisdiction during the year under report. These visits are urgently necessary in the interests of education, and should be the rule and not the exception. The Divisional Commissioners of Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur are reported to have visited certain schools in their Divisions.

17. *School Committees.*—The most noteworthy event of the year under report in this direction is the issue of the Government orders for the formation in Bengal of a system of School Committees similar to those formed in the Central Provinces for schools of different classes. Definite rules have been framed and approved for the formation of Committees of Management for aided Upper Primary Schools in Bengal, but it has not been considered expedient to have School Committees for the Lower Primary Schools.

1. This chapter deals with (1) Arts Colleges, (2) Law Colleges, (3) Medical College and Schools, and (4) Organised Advanced Sanskrit Schools or Tols. The courses of instruction followed in Vernacular Medical schools and in certain sections of the Medical College, Calcutta, and in Organised Sanskrit Tols have no connexion with the University standards. By dealing with these schools under the head "Collegiate Education," the plan adopted by Mr. Cotton in the third quinquennial Review on the progress of education in India for 1892-93 to 1896-97, has been followed. This has been done under orders of Government. Following the same precedent, the Sibpur Engineering College, whose higher courses are prescribed by the Calcutta University, and the Kurseong Training College, which is included in returns under the head of Collegiate Education, although it is not affiliated to the University, have been dealt with in different chapters, the former in Chapter VIII on Technical Education, and the latter in Chapter VII on Training Schools.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGiate EDUCATION.

2. The Calcutta University prescribes the standards taught in Arts Colleges as well as those in Professional Colleges, teaching for the B. L. degree and the courses for the University examinations in Medicine and Engineering. The Education Department of Bengal and the Calcutta University are thus rather intimately connected with each other, the High or Entrance schools forming the chief connecting link between them. The University at present prescribes the final course in these schools, while the courses for the lower classes from about the third or fourth downwards are prescribed entirely by the Department. Junior and Senior Scholarships, which are awarded on the results of the University Entrance and F. A. examinations, respectively, are placed at the disposal of the Department. Recognition of High schools is sanctioned by the University, and the University usually bases its action on reports of the inspection of the schools made by the officers of the Education Department. Affiliation of colleges to the Calcutta University is sanctioned by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

No very important changes were introduced during the year in the Regulations of the University, so far as they are connected with the colleges in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

ARTS COLLEGES.

3. *General Statistics of Arts Colleges.*—The total number of Arts Colleges in Bengal, during the last official year, was 45, i.e., one more than the number returned in 1901-1902. As in the preceding year, the numbers of colleges under Government and Municipal managements were eleven and one, respectively; six colleges were shown as aided against seven in the preceding year; the loss of one college (which is only nominal) being due to the fact that the Dublin University Mission College at Hazaribagh, which received the Government grant only for its school department, and not for the college classes, has been, during the year under report, classed as an unaided college.

Unaided colleges increased from 25 to 27. The increase of two colleges is thus accounted for. Two new colleges—one at Mymensingh, and one at Daulatpur in the district of Khulna—have been included during the year in the unaided list, and the Dublin University Mission College at Hazaribagh has been relegated, as stated above, to this class from the list of aided colleges, while La Martinière College for boys, having no students in the college department during the past year, has been excluded from the list. It is believed that now students of La

Martinière work for the Senior Cambridge Local Examination instead of for the Calcutta University Examination.

4. *Attendance in Arts Colleges.*—The total attendance in Arts Colleges decreased slightly from 8,150 in 1901-1902 to 8,030 during the year under report. The greater portion of the loss was spread over the Government colleges, viz., the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Colleges at Dacca, Krishnagar and Rajshahi, the Bethune and the Sanskrit College; the loss of pupils in colleges under private management was inconsiderable. The colleges having an attendance of over 500 pupils are:—

(1) The Bangabasi College	with ...	773 pupils
(2) General Assembly's Institution	„ „	620 „
(3) The Metropolitan Institution	„ „	575 „
(4) The Presidency College	„ „	573 „
(5) The Ripon College	„ „	565 „

5. The decrease of pupils from 36 to 24 in the Bethune College for girls is very disappointing. The attendance of La Martinière College for girls also was considerably diminished, having fallen from sixteen to one only, and the Loretto House returned two pupils only. It is worth noticing that two female pupils attended the Doveton College during the year under report. The total number of girls receiving collegiate education during the year was 29 only, viz., 24 in the Bethune College, one in La Martinière and two each in the Loretto House and the Doveton College. In the previous year, the total number of female pupils in Arts Colleges was shown as 55. The number thus decreased by 47·3 per cent. No explanation is given of this sudden and large decrease in numbers of girls undergoing high education, but it is possible that in such a college as La Martinière, the pupils are now taking the Cambridge Senior Local Examination instead of the Calcutta First Arts Examination and are hence not returned as the pupils of the College.

6. *Conditions as to residence of students.*—This subject was dealt with at length in the General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1900-1901. The hostel arrangements that have been made in cities and towns for the convenience of college students from the mufassal, who have no recognised guardians to look after them in those places, are reported to be working satisfactorily. As the working of the students' mess rules has been dealt with in a subsequent chapter, no further notice on the subject seems necessary under this head.

7. *Expenditure on Arts Colleges.*—The total expenditure on Arts Colleges (excepting the Bihar National College at Bankipore, which furnished no returns of expenditure), amounted to Rs. 8,21,543 during the year under report. The total expenditure in the preceding year came up to Rs. 8,22,563 on all the colleges, excepting the Bihar National, the Bishop's College and La Martinière for boys, from which no returns of expenditure were received for that year.

8. The total expenditure on the 11 Government Arts Colleges increased from Rs. 3,96,646 to Rs. 4,19,813, or by Rs. 23,167. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 1,94,785 to Rs. 2,24,135, or by Rs. 29,350; while that from the fee-receipts decreased from Rs. 1,89,569 to Rs. 1,82,176, or by Rs. 7,393. The expenditure from other sources increased only slightly by Rs. 1,210. The contributions from Provincial Revenues increased notably in the case of the Presidency College by an amount of Rs. 14,535, while in the Patna College expenditure increased by Rs. 9,351. In the Calcutta Madrasah the cost to Government increased from Rs. 3,863 to Rs. 9,563, or by Rs. 6,000; while it decreased largely in the Dacca College from Rs. 18,653 to Rs. 12,985, or by Rs. 5,668. The increased expenditure from the State revenues in the Presidency College is due partly to the loss of pupils, causing diminution in the fee-receipts from Rs. 99,294 to Rs. 93,298, and partly to the increments in the pay of the several members of the staff. The increased State expenditure on the Patna College is accounted for chiefly by the appointment on higher pay of some of the members of the college staff, and by the increased cost for the College Laboratory and Library.

9. In the aided colleges, the total expenditure in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,66,451, of which Rs. 22,650, or the same amount as in the previous year, was met from Provincial Revenues. The receipts from fees and other sources showed some decline.

10. The total expenditure on the 26 unaided colleges (which furnished returns of expenditure) amounted to Rs. 2,29,796, of which Rs. 1,35,467 was met from fees and Rs. 94,329 from other sources, including income from endowments.

11. State expenditure on Arts Colleges has been steadily increasing from the year 1899-1900. In the Annual Report for 1900-1901, it was observed that the upward tendency of the State expenditure on Arts Colleges was mainly due to the increased salaries drawn by Professors in Government colleges, and the same remark holds good this year also.

12. *Cost of educating each student.*—The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government college in Bengal in 1902-1903, amounted to Rs. 204-11, of which Rs. 109-4-6 was paid from the State and Rs. 95-6-6 from local sources, including fees. In the preceding year, the total average cost was Rs. 185-5-7, of which Rs. 91-0-4 was paid from the State and Rs. 94-5-3 met from private sources. In the case of aided colleges, the total average cost of a student's education decreased from Rs. 110-7-1 to Rs. 107-15-1, the cost from private sources decreasing from Rs. 96-13-10 to Rs. 93-4-1, and the State cost increasing from Rs. 13-9-2 to Rs. 14-11. The average annual cost per student in unaided colleges also decreased from Rs. 51-2-8 to Rs. 49-8-0, the whole of the amount having been met from fees, subscriptions and other sources.

13. *Fee-rates in Arts Colleges.*—The various rates of fees obtaining in Government, aided and unaided colleges are practically unchanged. In Government colleges the rate ranges from Rs. 2, in the exceptional cases of the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrasah, to Rs. 12 a month in the Presidency College. Excepting the colleges at Rajshahi and Chittagong and the Bethune College, in which Rs. 3 is the College fee, Government colleges generally charge five or six rupees per month. The same or slightly lower rates obtain in almost all the aided colleges under Missionary management. In colleges under native management, the nominal rate of fees seldom exceeds Rs. 4, but the amounts collected average very much less than this, sometimes equalling only one to two rupees. The Raj College at Burdwan is the only college in Bengal, where students are allowed free tuition.

14. *University Examinations in Arts Colleges. F. A. Examination.*—The total number of students of Colleges sent up for the First Arts examination during the year under report, was 3,579 against 3,645, showing a decrease of 66 candidates or of 1·8 per cent. The number of passes was 1,152 against 1,370, showing a decrease of 218 or 15·9 per cent. The percentage of success declined from 37·5 in 1901-1902 to 32·1 in 1902-1903. The figures are therefore not satisfactory. The number passed was 330 against 357 from the Colleges under Public Management, 168 against 189 from Aided Colleges and 654 against 824 from Unaided Colleges. The number of so-called private candidates at this examination returned during the year, was 103, of whom 10 were successful. The percentage of success declined from 45·3 to 44·9 in Colleges under Public Management, from 42·4 to 42·1 in Aided Colleges and from 34·1 to 26·7 in Unaided Colleges. In all, 92 candidates from Art Colleges passed in the first Division, of whom 43 belonged to the Government Colleges, 3 to the Municipal College at Midnapore, 25 to the Aided Colleges and 21 to Unaided Colleges. The Government Colleges therefore would still appear to be doing the most satisfactory work.

15. Of 50 Government Senior Scholarships open to general competition, which are awarded on the results of the F.A. examination, 25 were carried away by students of the Government Colleges, 3 by students of the Midnapore Municipal College, 7 by students of the Aided Colleges and 15 by students of the Unaided Colleges. Two Senior Scholarships for females, one first grade and one second grade, were awarded to two successful female pupils, both passing from the Bethune College. The Durga Charan Laha scholarship of Rs. 20 a month was awarded to a student of the Presidency College.

16. *B. A. Examination.*—The total number of candidates from Colleges for the last B. A. Examination was 1,711 against 1,934 in the previous year, of whom 357 against 439 were successful. The percentage of the passes was 25·4 against 27·4 in Colleges under Public Management, 27·2 against 24·4 in Aided Colleges, and 15·3 against 19·1 in Unaided Colleges. The number of candidates

at the A. Course was 1,050 of whom 245 passed, while out of 661 candidates at the B. Course, 112 were successful. The percentage of passes was 23·3 in the A. Course and 16·9 in the B. Course. The number of candidates passed with Honours during the year under report was 58 against 90 in the previous year. Of these 31 against 51 belonged to Government Colleges, 18 against 22 to Aided Colleges and 9 against 17 to Unaided Colleges.

17. *B. Sc. Examination.*—At this examination, nineteen candidates appeared from the Presidency College Calcutta, of whom 8 passed.

18. *M. A. Examination.*—The number of candidates at the last M. A. Examination (including 29 private candidates) was 190 against 203 candidates (including 50 private candidates) in the previous year. Of these, 70 candidates passed against 84 of the previous year. Six Government Colleges sent up 92 candidates, of whom 40 or 43·4 per cent. were successful: 2 Aided Colleges, viz., the General Assembly's Institution and the Duff College sent up 59 candidates, of whom 20 or 33·9 per cent. were successful, while 4 Unaided Colleges sent up 10 candidates, of whom only one student from the Bangabasi College, Calcutta passed. Of the successful candidates, nineteen took up English, six Sanskrit, three Persian, four History, fourteen Philosophy, twelve Mathematics, three Chemistry and nine Physics.

19. *Research Scholarships.*—Babu Ramendra Nath Ghosh, M.A., and Babu Vaidya Nath Saha, M.A., have been re-elected as Research students from March 1903. The former will carry on his researches in Physics in the Presidency College, and the latter in Petrology in the Geological Survey Laboratory. The following are the three new research scholars elected during the year 1902-1903: (1) Babu Lalit Chandra Guha, M.A., (2) Babu Anukul Chandra Basu, M.A., and (3) Babu Bidhu Bhushan Datta, M.A.

20. *Prem Chand Raychand Studentship Examination.*—The number of applicants for this studentship was seven, but of these two only actually appeared to undergo the prescribed test. Jotindra Nath Sen, M.A., of the Presidency College, was elected to a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable, in the first instance, for two years. He was examined in scientific subjects.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

21. *Law Colleges.*—In Bengal there are no separate or independent colleges for the teaching of law. Law is taught in certain classes or departments attached to Arts Colleges, affiliation for this purpose being granted by the Calcutta University. These classes or Departments are treated as separate institutions, under the head of Collegiate education.

22. The number of institutions teaching Law remained unchanged. Of the 17 Law classes, 7 were attached to Government Colleges, 9 to unaided colleges, and 1 was under Municipal management.

The total attendance of these classes increased from 1,510 in 1901-1902 to 1,584, or by 4·9 per cent. during the year under report. Of the Law classes under Government management, that at Dacca with 143 students is the only one which deserves special mention for its large attendance, and usually the attendance in other Government Colleges ranged from 8 in Krishnagar to 40 in Patna. Of the unaided Colleges, the Ripon College with 567 pupils stands foremost. Next in order, come the Metropolitan Institution with 244 students, Bangabasi College with 145, City College with 113, and Bihar National College with 103 students. The attendance in the less important unaided Colleges varied from 14 in the Berhampur College to 79 in the Rajchandra College. It may be noted that the classes in Government Colleges are attended by 15 per cent., and in unaided Colleges by 85 per cent. of the total number of students.

23. The Law classes in Government Colleges, and in the one Municipal college are all self-supporting, the expenditure being met entirely from fee receipts. The class attached to the Patna College worked at a profit to Government of Rs. 55. Law Lecturers in these Colleges are paid entirely from fees, their total emoluments not exceeding Rs. 2,400 a year. When the State has to bear no portion of the cost of these Departments, no further comments on their attendance or expenditure appear to be necessary. In addition too, some of the unaided Law Colleges did not furnish returns of income or of expenditure, so

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it is needless to discuss any increase or decrease in the average figures under this head.

24. *B.L. Examination.*—The total number of candidates at the B. L. Examination held by the Calcutta University during the year under report was 670, of whom 124, or 18·5 per cent. came from institutions under public management and 546, or 81·5 per cent. from unaided institutions. The former passed 59 candidates, or 47·5 per cent., and the latter 278 candidates, or 50·9 per cent. It is worthy of notice that the Ripon College alone sent up 275 (or 41·0 per cent. of the total candidates) and passed 146 (or 53·0 per cent.) of its candidates, that is the Ripon College passed 43·0 per cent. of the total candidates passed from all these colleges. A gold medal was awarded by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to Pran Dhan Bhar of the Ripon College who stood first in the first Division at this Examination. This result shows that the Professors of the Law class attached to this College clearly understand the requirements of the Calcutta University in the matter of law degrees. The Government Colleges passed 40 out of 108 students and the unaided colleges 173 out of 462 candidates in the previous year.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

25. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The strength of this College on the 31st March last was 555, against 595 and 569 in the two preceding years. The number, though fluctuating, is still very large, and indicates that the College continues to maintain its popularity. It consists of two Departments, viz., the English or University class and the Military pupil-class, attended by 450 students (including 14 female students) and 105 pupils, respectively, on the 31st March last.

26. The following are the results at the University Examinations of the students trained at the Medical College:—

The University Medical Examinations.—(1) At the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination, 85 students competed, of whom 23 were successful; (2) 160 students appeared at the first L.M.S. Examination, of whom 82 were successful; (3) for the combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S. Examination, there were only three candidates, but none of them were successful; (4) for the second L.M.S. Examination, there were 139 candidates, of whom 64 passed; (5) for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, there were 89 candidates, of whom 45 passed—35 by the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and 10 by the Preliminary Scientific M.B. standard respectively; (6) 40 students appeared at the first M.B. Examination, of whom 18 only were successful; (7) 15 students appeared at the combined Preliminary Scientific and first M.B. Examination, of whom 11 passed—7 by the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. standard, three by the first L.M.S., and one by the first M.B. standard; (8) two passed out of 10 candidates at the second M.B. Examination; (9) there was one candidate for Honours in Medicine, who obtained Honours in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; (10) there were three candidates for the M.D. Examination, of whom one only was declared eligible for the degree.

There was no female candidate for any of these examinations.

27. The total expenditure on both the departments amounted to Rs. 2,18,084, of which Rs. 1,84,600 was met from Provincial Revenues. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 2,00,356, of which Rs. 1,63,221 was paid by the State.

28. *Vernacular Medical Schools.*—The number of Government vernacular Medical schools was four, as in the previous year. These schools were attended by 670 pupils, of whom 33 were females. The Campbell Medical School at Sealdah was attended by 190 pupils, of whom 15 were females; the Dacca Medical School returned 178 pupils, including five females; the Temple Medical School at Patna had 155 pupils, including two females; and the Cuttack Medical School was attended by 147 students, of whom 11 were females. The attendance of the four schools was 705, including 19 females, in the previous year.

29. *Final Examination of Vernacular Medical Schools.*—At the Final Examination, 153 candidates competed, of whom 111 (or 72·5 per cent.) passed. In the previous year, out of 165 candidates, 122 (or 73·9 per cent.) were successful.

The total expenditure on the four Government vernacular Medical schools in Bengal amounted to Rs. 1,10,367, of which Rs. 87,290 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 20,951 from fees, and Rs. 2,126 from other sources. In the previous year, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,759, of which Rs. 49,008 was paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 13,327 was raised from fees, and the rest from other sources; the Government expenditure increased by 78 per cent., the fee-receipts showing an increase of 57 per cent. only. No explanation has been furnished of this large increase in expenditure.

The total annual cost per pupil in these four schools was Rs. 149-12, of which Rs. 118-7 was paid by the State.

30. During the year under report, the number of unaided medical schools of which returns have been given, was six with 738 pupils, viz., four schools with 588 pupils in the town of Calcutta and two schools with 150 pupils at Dacca. In the previous year, there were five schools with 611 pupils, viz., three schools with 454 pupils in Calcutta and two schools with 157 pupils at Dacca. The average attendance in the schools in Calcutta is nearly double that at Dacca. The new school, returned from Calcutta, is the School of Homœopathy which was attended by 40 pupils. Of the three other unaided schools, the Calcutta Medical School had an attendance of 300 pupils, indicating that this is the most popular of all such schools. No account has been given in the Divisional Report about the two schools returned from the Dacca Division.

31. Very little is known of the nature and value of these Medical schools, which are said to be conducted under the improved systems of modern Medical education, for such schools are not inspected or reported on. There is also a class of indigenous medical schools, called Ayurvedic schools, which are conducted generally by Vaidyas under the old orthodox system, long in vogue in this country, but these institutions do not send in returns to the Department, and nothing is known of them officially. These schools were very popular in Bengal when there was no medical institution of the European type. Ayurvedic Schools in villages inhabited by the Vaidya caste are nearly now extinct. But recently there has been a tendency towards a revival of these schools in Calcutta and other populous towns. When notice is taken in the Departmental Annual Report of all "Private Institutions"—Tols, Maktabs and Koran Schools—there is no reason why this class of indigenous medical institutions known as "Ayurvedic Schools" should not be included in the returns of the Education Department. Students in some of these Ayurvedic schools, like students in Sanskrit *tols*, receive free board in addition to free tuition.

SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

32. *Sanskrit Tols*.—These institutions were all formerly classed as private institutions, although many of them were of advanced character, teaching higher subjects like Rhetoric, Logic, Hindu Law, Astronomy and Astrology, in addition to the Sanskrit Grammar and Literature. With a view to encourage Sanskrit learning in *tols*, the measures previously sanctioned by Government have been: (1) payment of special stipends to teachers of selected *tols*, and (2) the extension of the system (originally instituted by a private Association in Bihar) of payment of rewards to pupils and teachers of *tols* on the results of two examinations, which are called the Sanskrit first and second examinations. The passed students in the second examination prepare themselves for the Sanskrit Title examination, instituted by Government. Local Associations were formed for conducting the first and second examinations. Many of the *tols* having adopted the standards prescribed for these examinations have ceased to be classed as Private Institutions, and are treated, under orders of Government, as Public Institutions under the head of "Schools for Special Instruction." The remainder which do not conform to the prescribed standards, still continue to be classed and dealt with as "Private Institutions," in spite of the advanced character of the instruction imparted in some of them.

33. *Sanskrit Associations and the results of examinations in the two preliminary standards*.—For recognised *tols* there are, thus at present, three examinations, viz., the Sanskrit first and second examination and the Title examinations. The first two are held on a uniform set of text-books under the supervision of the several local Associations formed for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning

and conducted by the same examiners and with the same sets of question-papers. On the results of these examinations, pupils and teachers of recognised *tols* are given monthly stipends; 60 stipends at Rs. 2 a month for the first examination, and 39 stipends, some at Rs. 3 and some at Rs. 4 a month for the second examination, all tenable for two years, are paid to pupils. The amount of stipends which are payable to the teachers for one year only, ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

34. Altogether 20 Associations held the Sanskrit first and second examinations during the year under report. At the first examination, as many as 2,205 candidates offered Kavya and Grammar, of whom 656 passed, while 98 candidates passed out of 414 who appeared for higher subjects. At the second examination, 1,152 candidates appeared for Kavya and Grammar, and 242 for higher subjects, of whom 315 passed in the former, and 69 in the latter. In the previous year, 655 and 352 candidates were successful at the Sanskrit first and second examinations respectively.

35. The annual examination for conferring Sanskrit titles was held at 11 centres on four days from the 16th February 1903. The examination in all the centres was conducted under the supervision of responsible officers of the Education Department. The number of candidates entering for this examination, and including 21 absentees, was 238, of whom 10 passed in the first division and 64 in the second. Of the candidates, 170 were Bengalis, 21 Uriyas and 47 Biharis or Hindustanis. The great majority of the candidates (212) belonged to the Brahman class. It is worth noticing that of these candidates, 10 came from Benares, which is famous for Sanskrit learning in India. Of the successful candidates, 29 obtained titles in Kavya or Sanskrit Literature, 25 in Sanskrit Grammar, 3 in Astrology, 10 in Smriti (Hindu Law), and 7 in Hindu Philosophy. In the previous year, the number of titles conferred on the successful candidates was 62. The Principal, Sanskrit College, who is *ex-officio* Registrar of the Sanskrit examinations, reports that "Kavya still continues to be the great favourite with the *tol* students, as there is some chance of getting employment by obtaining a title in this subject." It is satisfactory that passes in the higher subjects were more numerous this year than previously.

36. For the encouragement of Sanskrit learning Rs. 23,800 was provided in the budget estimates for the year under review, viz., (1) Rs. 3,000 for examination charges and rewards for Sanskrit titles; (2) Rs. 3,400 for stipends to Sanskrit *tols* in Nadia, and (3) Rs. 17,400 for stipends and rewards to teachers and pupils of Sanskrit *tols*.

CHAPTER V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. By the term "Secondary Education" is meant that which is above the Primary and below the Collegiate course. Secondary schools include those schools which contain one or more classes in which the secondary stage is taught, but, as a rule, every Secondary school contains in itself classes in which instruction is given down to the lowest primary or infant stage. These schools are divided into two grades, viz.: (1) High and (2) Middle. High schools teach up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or of some examination of equal standard, while Middle schools prepare their pupils for the Middle school examination, with or without English as an extra or optional subject.

2. It may also be noted that in all High schools which have adopted the system of education approved by the Government of Bengal, English is the medium of instruction in the first four classes, while the vernacular is the medium of instruction in all the classes below the fourth. English is taught as a second language from class VII (section B) in High schools or class IV of Middle English schools. All schools which are maintained or aided from public funds, and also all schools sending up scholars for Government scholarships, have adopted this method of education. There is, however, a certain proportion of schools which have not conformed to the wishes of Government, and in a good many High English schools privately owned and privately managed, English is still used as the medium of instruction, in and from the lowest primary classes.

3. *General statistics of Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools for Indian pupils increased from 2,441 in 1899-1900 to 2,446 in 1900-1901, falling to 2,428 in 1901-1902 and finally increasing again to 2,441 schools in the year under report. The results given by the analysis of these figures are worthy of note. High schools for the last three years numbered 494, 525 and 544, the corresponding figures for Middle English schools being 933, 933, and 967, and for Middle vernacular schools 1,019, 970 and 930. It will thus be seen that purely Vernacular secondary schools are being steadily converted into the class of Middle schools, which teach English, and these in their turn are gradually, though at a slower rate, being extended by the addition of four extra classes at the top of each school, and developed into High schools. With regard to attendance, it is found that the number of pupils attending Middle schools has remained remarkably constant, the figures for the last three years being 121,551, 121,105 and 121,532, respectively, while in High schools the corresponding figures were 111,523, 120,163 and 119,165.

4. *Stages of Instruction.*—The number of boys in the high stage of Secondary schools for Indian pupils, that is, in the top four classes of High schools is still increasing, the rates of increase for the last two years being 14·5 and 33 per cent. In the middle stage of education or what may be called the lower secondary stage where an increase of pupils of 7·7 per cent. was shown in 1901-1902, there has been no considerable change in the year under review.

5. *Expenditure on Secondary schools for Indian boys (see Table given as Appendix IV).*—The expenditure from Provincial revenues on High schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 2,47,119 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 2,52,339 in the year under review, or by 2·1 per cent. On the other hand, the expenditure in Middle English schools decreased in the same period from Rs. 25,672 to Rs. 23,329, or by 9·1 per cent. On Middle vernacular schools, the Provincial expenditure increased from Rs. 45,534 to Rs. 46,440 in 1902-1903, or by 1·9 per cent. For the same period the District and Municipal Fund expenditure on High schools increased from Rs. 9,755 to Rs. 10,823, or by 11 per cent., and from Rs. 6,399 to Rs. 7,352, or by 14·8 per cent., respectively. The District Fund expenditure also for the same period on Middle schools decreased from Rs. 2,11,686 to Rs. 2,10,775. On analysing these figures, it is found that the decrease was confined to the Middle vernacular schools, in which the expenditure was Rs. 93,226 in 1901-1902 and Rs. 81,776 in 1902-1903, a fall of 9·0 per cent., while in Middle English schools the expenditure increased from Rs. 1,18,460 to Rs. 1,25,999, or by 6·3 per cent. The Municipal Fund expenditure on both these classes of schools decreased—in Middle English schools from Rs. 5,660 to Rs. 5,070, and in Middle Vernacular schools from Rs. 3,935 to Rs. 3,354.

6. In High and Middle English schools, the fees realized in the same period increased from Rs. 15,75,690 to Rs. 16,55,878, or by 5·0 per cent., and from Rs. 3,00,509 to Rs. 3,19,956, or by 6·4 per cent., respectively; but the fee income decreased in Middle Vernacular schools from Rs. 1,67,904 to Rs. 1,61,732, or by 3·6 per cent. The total fee receipts in all Secondary schools, however, increased from Rs. 20,44,103 to Rs. 21,37,566, or by 4·5 per cent. This increase in the proportion of the cost of education borne by the parents of the students, constitutes a satisfactory feature of secondary education.

7. The total expenditure on Secondary schools from all sources taken together increased from Rs. 32,74,123 to Rs. 33,83,416, or by 3·3 per cent., the receipts from all sources except from the Municipal funds showing some increase. The proportion of the total increase, it will be seen, is smaller than the proportion of increase in fee receipts.

8. *Expenditure on Secondary Education for both Boys and Girls.*—The percentage of pupils in Secondary schools, both for Indian boys and girls who were in the secondary stage of instruction rose from 33·2 in 1900-1901 to 40·4 in the year 1902-1903. The total expenditure on Secondary schools for Indian pupils (boys and girls) amounted to Rs. 3,62,536 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 2,21,915 from District Funds, and Rs. 17,277 from Municipal Funds during the year under report. From the compiled divisional statistics, it appears that the Secondary Departments of Secondary schools (*i.e.*, Secondary Education proper) absorbed Rs. 2,54,598, or 70·2 per cent., of the total

expenditure on Secondary schools from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,18,063, or 53·1 per cent., of the total expenditure from District Funds, and Rs. 9,037, or 52·3 per cent., of the total expenditure from Municipal Funds. Both District Boards and Municipalities, it will be seen, therefore, spend very considerable amounts of money on Secondary education. In most of such Secondary schools also the number of pupils in the secondary stage is very small compared with those in the primary stage in the same school, and hence the benefit to the mass of people by this expenditure on secondary education is smaller than would have been the case, if the same amount of money had been expended on primary schools for the masses.

9. *Bifurcation of studies.*—During the year 1900-1901, C or commercial and trade classes were opened in connection with five Government High schools, and B or elementary engineering or technical classes were opened at various places in Bengal where Technical schools were already in existence. After two years' working of the system, final examinations under the control of a Board of Examiners were held for the first time, during the year 1902-1903. The B class examination was held on the 9th to 12th February 1903, the practical examination in Manual Training having been conducted by the Superintendents of Technical schools at their respective schools on the 4th and 5th February. The centres of examination of B classes were fixed at Sibpur, Bankipore, Dacca, Midnapore, Barisal, Comilla, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Ranchi, and Pabna; and those of the C classes at the Hare School, Uttarpara, Hooghly, and Patna. Altogether 67 students competed at the B class examination, of whom 16 passed in the first division and 9 in the second. Of the 17 candidates at the C class examination, 6 passed—1 in the first division and 5 in the second. Considering the fact that the students joining the B and C classes were not those noted for intellectual ability in the schools from which they came, it may be said that the result was very satisfactory. Three 1st grade junior scholarships of Rs. 16, five 2nd grade scholarships of Rs. 12, and six 3rd grade scholarships of Rs. 8 a month, all tenable at the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, were awarded to the successful candidates, of whom two were Muhammadans, and two were from the educationally backward district of Chota Nagpur. Four scholarships were awarded to the successful candidates of the C class examination, viz., one each of the 1st and 2nd grade and two of the 3rd grade. These examinations, like the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, are held at the conclusion of the pupil's school career, but are conducted by the Education Department.

10. The results of the examinations showed that the teaching of most of the subjects was capable of considerable improvement, and in consequence detailed reports were called for from the Examiners, and detailed suggestions for improvements in the methods of teaching have been forwarded to the Principals of the institutions concerned, to assist them in carrying out the necessary reforms. The Examiner in English (Mr. H. R. James, M.A.) gave a very satisfactory report on the effect of the teaching of what is called Modern English in those classes, and from his report it appears the method of teaching in this subject develops the intelligence of the students to a higher degree than the corresponding English course for the Calcutta University Entrance examination.

11. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination of High schools held by the Calcutta University for the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1902.						1903.							
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE			Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE			Percentage.		
			First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.				Total.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.		
Government schools ...	57	1,095	185	277	253	714	63·20	57*	1,077	174	255	223	652	60·5
Schools under private management.—{ Aided ...	211	1,628	172	352	403	927	56·94	216	1,005	153	340	353	636	53·0
Unaided ...	304	2,864	192	416	569	1,177	41·09	323	2,941	218	376	547	1,186	58·4
Total ...	473	5,687	549	1,045	1,224	3,818	60·43	501	5,623	559	900	1,103	2,622	46·6

* Includes 5 High schools managed by District and Municipal Boards, and the two Government Madrasahs at Dacca and Chittagong which competed at this examination.

The results are not satisfactory, inasmuch as the number of competing schools and candidates increased without any corresponding increase, either in the number of successful candidates or in the percentage of passes.

12. The results of the Government collegiate schools for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1902.	1902.						1903.						MERIT MARKS.			
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Number of students in the Entrance class on the 31st December 1902.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Total.	1902.	1903.				
			First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.			First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.							
1. Dacca Collegiate School	423	43	9	16	8	33	47	43	8	13	8	29	50·2	35·8			
2. Hindu School	308	86	14	20	11	45	60	48	8	5	20	33	25·7	37·1			
3. Patna Collegiate School	126	19	4	10	2	16	36	19	1	7	7	15	15·1	10·0			
4. Hare School	255	20	6	7	4	17	63	50	8	8	8	24	17·6	17·3			
5. Hooghly Branch School	268	16	2	3	6	11	23	21	2	..	3	5	8·6	2·0			
6. Hooghly Collegiate	154	21	8	7	3	18	18	15	6	2	4	12	25·4	20·8			
7. Ravenshaw Collegiate	368	33	4	9	8	21	32	32	1	12	5	18	22·2	18·0			
8. Chittagong	274	16	2	6	4	12	24	20	1	4	3	8	17·6	4·6			
9. Rajshahi	219	19	4	4	9	17	34	17	4	7	3	14	14·0	14·6			
10. Krishnagar	188	12	3	1	4	9	26	19	6	3	4	13	5·0	15·1			
11. Sanskrit	193	15	1	2	1	4	23	15	3	3	4	9	1·6	9·6			
12. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah	395	17	2	4	2	9	34	14	5	2	2	9	3·3	13·5			
13. Bethune Collegiate School	155	2	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	3,406	324	59	89	62	210	424	317	52	67	71	100	..	..	

13. *Junior Scholarships*.—One hundred and thirty-four junior scholarships were awarded on the results of the last Entrance examination. These do not include 25 special scholarships, viz. three for girls, two for aborigines and 20 for Muhammadans. Of the candidates obtaining these scholarships, 129 passed in the 1st division. The rest were awarded to boys who passed in the 2nd division from the outlying districts of Sonthal Parganas, Champaran, Gaya and Balasore.

14. *Results of the Middle Scholarship Examination*.—During the year under report, 813 Middle English, 728 Middle Vernacular and 28 schools other than Middle schools, i.e., altogether 1,569 schools competed at the Middle English or Middle Vernacular or at both these examinations. Of the competing Middle English schools, 726 schools or 89·3 per cent., and of the competing Middle Vernacular schools, 615 schools or 84·5 per cent. were successful. The number of successful candidates from Middle English schools increased from 1,909 to 1,936 or by 1 per cent. The passes from Middle Vernacular schools, however, decreased from 1,503 to 1,396, or by 7·1 per cent. The total passes in both these examinations from the different classes of schools for Indian boys were 3,413 in 1902-1903, against 3,460 in the previous year. Besides the regular candidates passing from schools, there were, during the year under review, 376 private candidates for Middle English certificates, of whom 228 passed, whereas 295 private candidates appeared for Middle Vernacular certificates, of whom 116 passed.

15. *Qualifications of teachers of High Schools for Indian pupils* (See table given as Appendix V).—With the increase in the number of High schools, there has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of qualified teachers especially those with the higher qualifications. The number of M.A.'s increased by 13, B.A.'s by 20, F.A.'s by 56. First grade Vernacular masters increased by 99, and Sanskrit title-holders by 10. The decrease in the number of teachers holding lower grade Training school certificates or no certificates at all should indicate increased efficiency in the teaching powers of these schools.

16. *Abolition of public examinations for very young children*.—The most noteworthy event that occurred in the history of Secondary education during the year under report was the issue of a Government order declaring (1) that

the Middle Scholarship examination shall cease to be held as a public examination, after the year 1904, middle scholarships being awarded on the results of private examinations limited to a few boys from schools in one locality: and (2) that matters regarding promotions from class to class in schools should be arranged by the masters and managers of schools, subject to such control as is exercised at present in such matters by the periodical visits of the inspecting officers of the Education Department.

CHAPTER VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

1. It has been noticed in the previous reports that under the new vernacular education scheme, the courses for Primary schools, as well as for the lower classes of Secondary schools, have been prescribed in such a way that the Primary education imparted in Primary schools and that given in the Primary Departments of the majority of the Secondary schools do not essentially differ. This system has, therefore, to some extent, done away with the necessity of existence of separate Primary schools for the children of the masses in places where there are Secondary schools, and in which the fee-rates are not prohibitive. Secondary schools may now be regarded as Upper and Lower Primary schools with additional or higher classes for Secondary education attached to them. This intimate connection between Primary and Secondary schools has particular advantages in many villages, as it enables the children of the masses to read in the lower classes in these higher grade schools where the teaching is superior to that in ordinary Primary schools, and as these higher schools are attended by the children of the upper classes who help such schools with subscriptions, the masses, also, to a certain extent, derive benefit from the support afforded by the richer classes to the local Secondary schools.

2. Primary schools are of two classes—Upper and Lower. The Upper Primary school forms a connecting link between the Primary and Secondary system. In the Lower Primary schools, the elements of kindergarten instruction, the training of the hand and eye by elementary drawing and manual work, simple drill together with reading, writing and simple Arithmetic (Native and European) form chiefly the subjects of study, while in the Upper Primary schools, the pupils are, in addition, taught the elements of History, Geography, Geometry, and Science, and go through a short course of vernacular literature.

3. With a view to improve Lower Primary schools for boys in efficiency, Training schools for primary school teachers were sanctioned during the year, at 134 sub-divisional head-quarters in the districts of Bengal. Provision has been made for accommodating each school in a suitable building, and for the supply of furniture and apparatus. These schools will turn out, at least, 1,340 trained teachers every two years, and in course of time, all the Lower Primary schools will be provided with trained teachers. To facilitate the practical introduction of the modern system of education, impecunious Primary schools were supplied with kindergarten gifts and teachers' manuals, free of cost. Contributions were also made by Government to District Boards for furniture for Primary schools and for repairs of school houses.

4. *General Statistics of Primary Schools for Indian Boys.*—During the year under report the number of Primary schools for Indian boys increased from 45,910 to 47,417, or by 3·2 per cent., and the attendance in them from 1,211,939 to 1,286,413, or by 6·1 per cent.

5. *Method of aiding Primary Schools.*—The Primary schools were formerly aided in three ways (1) by fixed stipends, (2) by rewards based on examination held *in situ*, (3) by stipends combined with rewards based on examination results.

All aided schools however will now receive a monthly subsistence allowance supplemented by remuneration paid at the close of the year and calculated according to the general conditions of the school. The following are the points which are now considered in a Primary school in determining the amount of allowance to be given to it:—

- (1) The number of pupils in regular attendance.
- (2) Efficiency of the teacher and of his teaching.
- (3) Organisation of the school and state of the school house and its furniture.
- (4) The income from fees.
- (5) The condition of the locality (advanced or backward).

6. *Management and attendance of Primary Schools.*—Of the 4,546 Upper Primary schools returned on 31st March last, 25 were under public management, viz., 16 managed by Government and 9 by District or Municipal Boards; 4,435 were aided and 86 were unaided schools. In the preceding year the number of these schools was 4,299, of which 5 were managed by Government, 9 by District or Municipal Boards, 4,103 were aided and 182 were unaided schools.

7. Lower Primary schools for Indian boys numbered 42,870 in 1902-1903 against 41,611 in the previous year. Of these, 3 were managed by the Department, 9 by District and Municipal Boards, 33,506 were aided and 9,352 were unaided schools. Of the 41,611 Lower Primary schools of the previous year, 3 were under the department, 8 under the Boards, 29,768 were aided and 11,832 were unaided schools. The increase in the number of schools under Government management was due to the practising classes of Training schools for Primary school teachers, started in some subdivisions, having been returned under this head.

8. The number of Upper Primary schools increased by 5·7 per cent., and their attendance from 182,527 to 195,251, or by 6·9 per cent., while the Lower Primary schools increased by 3·0 per cent. and their attendance from 1,029,412 to 1,091,162, or 5·9 per cent. The increase of aided Upper Primary schools from 4,103 to 4,435, and that of aided Lower Primary schools from 29,768 to 33,506, is due to the increased grant sanctioned during the year for fostering Primary education in Board areas, and to the sanction of separate grants for opening Continuation schools in the Presidency Division.

9. *Statistics of Pupils in Primary stages.*—The number of boys in the upper primary stage decreased from 93,714 in 1901-1902 to 89,763 in 1902-1903, or by 4·2 per cent.; the number of girls in that stage also decreased by 6 from 1,017 to 1,011. The number of boys and girls in the higher section of the lower primary stage also decreased from 1,019,104 to 997,178, or by 2·1 per cent. The number of boys and girls who were returned as not reading printed books had increased from 331,697 to 414,011, or by 24·9 per cent.

10. *Expenditure on Primary Schools for Indian Boys.*—Appendices IX and X give the expenditure on Primary schools, Upper and Lower, respectively according to sources for the two years 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

The expenditure on Upper Primary schools from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 36,209 to Rs. 44,622, and from District funds from Rs. 1,72,400 to Rs. 2,28,156, the increase being due to the additional grants sanctioned from the 10 lakhs grant for Primary education. The expenditure from Municipal funds showed a slight decrease; fees and other sources including Native States contributions, increased in amount from Rs. 2,93,739 and Rs. 83,401 to Rs. 3,12,404 and Rs. 84,693, respectively. It should be noticed that contributions from Native States, during the year, diminished from Rs. 5,754 to Rs. 120.

11. The annual cost to public funds of an Upper Primary school has been steadily increasing. In 1900-1901, it amounted to Rs. 50·9 and in 1901-1902 to Rs. 52·4, while in the year of review it reached Rs. 63·5. This increase is due to the fact that efforts are being made to improve the instruction in such schools and to improve the position of primary school teachers and to raise their pay from a level which has hitherto been almost below the pay of a menial servant. The average income from all sources of the teachers of an Upper Primary school was Rs. 136 in 1900-1901. In the following year, it rose to Rs. 140, while in the year under review, it amounted to Rs. 151 or Rs. 12·9·4 monthly. The average income should be a little higher, inasmuch as most of such schools have at least two teachers. An average monthly income of Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 might be derived from public funds and Rs. 10 from local sources, would not be excessive.

12. The expenditure on Lower Primary schools from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 78,505 to Rs. 1,13,561, or by 44·6 per cent., and that from District funds from Rs. 4,10,411 to Rs. 6,98,719, or by 70·2 per cent. The Municipal fund expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 38,174 to Rs. 43,122, or by 12·9 per cent. Income from local sources—fees, subscriptions and other sources (taken together)—shows but a very slight increase, from Rs. 19,00,557 to Rs. 19,06,368.

13. The annual cost to public funds of a Lower Primary school was Rs. 12·5 in 1900-1901, it rose to Rs. 12·6 in the year following, and to Rs. 20 during the year under review. The increase was due to the additional contributions made from the 10 lakhs grant to Primary schools under the control of the department as well as of the District Boards. The total annual income from all sources of the teacher of a Lower Primary school was Rs. 56·4 in 1900-1901, Rs. 58·3 in 1901-1902, and Rs. 64·4 in 1902-1903.

14. *The total expenditure on Primary Education, including indirect charges.*—The above figures represent only the direct expenditure that was incurred on Primary schools for Indian boys. They do not include the direct expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools for Indian females, which amounted to Rs. 52,384 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 65,152 from District funds, and Rs. 8,832 from Municipal funds. The charges for salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors of Schools and of Guru-instructors or inspecting pandits who work mainly for the improvement of Primary education, as well as the amount spent on the primary departments of Secondary schools are also excluded. In order to obtain the aggregate cost of Primary education, it is proper to include the direct expenditure on Primary schools for boys and girls, that on the primary departments of Secondary schools, also 80 per cent. of the charges for Sub-Inspectors, the whole cost of the subordinate inspecting agency (Guru-Instructors) and other miscellaneous charges incurred for Primary education. Under this calculation, Rs. 3,89,621 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 14,96,433 from District funds, and Rs. 87,464 from Municipal funds were spent on Primary education as shown in Appendices VI and VII, combined.

It may also be pointed out that the expenditure from Provincial Revenues includes the Grant-in-aid funds, the Circle grant, the Primary grant for non-Board districts and areas, and the one per cent. grant made towards improvement of Primary education in Government estates, and the portion of the additional grants set apart for Primary education and placed at the disposal of the department, during 1902-1903. The portion of the same grants placed at the disposal of the District Boards is, however, not included.

15. *Primary Examinations.*—There were, as usual, two sets of primary examinations,—one, the Upper Primary examination, intended to test the progress made in the upper primary stage; the other called the Lower Primary examination by which the progress made in the lower primary stage is tested. The former is entirely conducted by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, who awards scholarships on the results of the examination; in the case of the latter the question-papers only are prepared by the Inspectors, each for his Division, the District Board undertaking the conduct of the examination, the appointment of Examiners by whom the answer-papers are valued, and the award of scholarships. These duties are carried out in consultation with the Deputy Inspector of Schools. With a view to encourage the managers of unaided Secondary schools to adopt in their schools the course prescribed in the new scheme of vernacular education, it has been ordered in the Government Resolution on the new scheme, that students in the lower classes of High and Middle schools, corresponding in educational standard to the first class in Upper Primary schools, will be allowed to compete for Upper Primary Scholarships on the same terms as students in Upper Primary schools.

16. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—During the year under report, 4,003 schools for Indian boys competed at this examination against 4,051 in the previous year. Of these, 3,431, or 85·8 per cent., against 3,176, or 78·3 per cent., were successful. The number of candidates (including private candidates) was 11,031 against 10,848 in the preceding year, the percentage of increase being 1·6 only. But the number of successful candidates rose from 6,295 to 7,177, or by 14·0 per cent., which probably indicates improved efficiency of teaching in this class of schools. It may be noticed that the number of successful Muhammadan boys who passed from these schools increased from 1,325 to 1,583.

17. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—Altogether 19,380 schools for Indian boys against 18,934 of the previous year competed at the last Lower Primary examination. Of these, 15,196 schools against 15,944 in the previous year were successful. The number of candidates sent up (including 280 private candidates) was 66,734 against 67,831 (including 241 private candidates). The

number of successful candidates during the year under report was 40,753 against 45,051 of the previous year. With the decrease in the number of successful candidates, the number of successful Muhammadan boys has but slightly decreased from 10,341 to 10,306.

18. Under the recent orders of Government there were no examinations of Primary schools held for the award of result grants, the schools being, as indicated previously, now aided by grants dependent on their general condition and efficiency as well as on the number of pupils in attendance.

19. In this connection it may be stated that in order to regulate the grant of stipends or of subsistence allowances to the teachers of Primary schools, and to determine the lump grants to be made at the end of each year, it was necessary to adopt some form of procedure to help Sub-Inspectors in their work. As might be expected in the introduction of the new system of payment, at first, inspecting officers were rather vague in their proposed methods of procedure. In order to help in the matter, I devoted a large part of my time during my tours in the rainy season of 1902 to discussing with the various Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools the principles on which the awards should be made. Some of the most satisfactory and systematic proposals were put forward by Mr. Luson, the Magistrate of Midnapore, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools of that district, and a small conference was held at which I was present to discuss them. As the result of the examination of these proposals the District Board at Midnapore prescribed some test cards for the use of Sub-Inspectors which were printed and approved by the Department. As the rules therein laid down appeared to be simple and consistent with the Government orders abolishing the system of payment-by-results and requiring the allotment of stipends and subsistence allowances calculated on the general condition of the school, they were circulated to other District Boards as samples of a good method of working the new proposals. No definite instructions to adopt a similar procedure were issued, as it was felt that in view of the varying conditions of local circumstances the experience gained would be more valuable, if the Boards were allowed some latitude in the first year's working of the new system and if they were encouraged to adopt such rules as seemed to them most suitable to the circumstances of their own localities. It is hoped that the working of the different rules framed by the District Boards for regulating the distribution of the large amount of grants for Primary education will be fully discussed in the district and divisional reports next year.

20. *Continuation Schools.*—The object of the Government of India in starting these schools is thus explained:—

"It is highly desirable to encourage the establishment of 'Continuation Schools' (either day or night) so as to enable students to complete their education in branches of study which may have been neglected or not attempted. Such Continuation schools might be more or less connected with agriculture in rural districts and with industry and commerce in centres of trade."

21. In Bengal, the so-called Continuation schools should be more accurately described as Night schools, inasmuch as they mainly provide instruction at night in elementary subjects to day-labourers, etc., who are unable to attend Primary schools in the day time. It is to be hoped that some of them may develop in time into true Continuation schools, affording instruction in agriculture, commerce and other subjects of practical utility. The problem of their establishment on a satisfactory basis is not easy of solution, as fairly competent teachers are obviously necessary, and it is doubtful whether teachers who are employed in schools and tired with working throughout the day in other institutions, will be able to carry out such duties in Continuation schools successfully again in the night time.

22. The number of night schools returned from all the Divisions was 1,274 with 23,741 pupils during the year under report, against 1,082 with 19,516 pupils in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the establishment in the Presidency Division of "Continuation schools" with a special grant of Rs. 10,800 sanctioned out of the 10 lakhs imperial grant towards education made by the Government of India. In the returns that have been received it is stated that 125 pupils from such schools have passed the last Lower Primary examination. This in itself is distinctly satisfactory, but later on something more will be wanted. Separate tests indeed will probably have to be provided for such schools in the future.

23. School Post-offices.—The number of school post-offices was 831 against 858 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 27. The system, however, has proved beneficial to the cause of education by supplementing the pay of deserving teachers. The Postal Department also utilises the services of a man in the village who is able and is willing to do its work at a cheap rate. Hence the system appears to be an advantage to both departments. Both the departments appear to have worked harmoniously during the past year. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, however, has made the following complaint in his divisional report for the last year:—

"If a post-office prospers, it is made an independent office, but a new school post-office is seldom encouraged. The money advanced locally as a guarantee against the loss of the Postal Department in opening a new office, is seldom returned, even if no loss is incurred. This is scarcely fair, as it acts as a serious impediment to the opening of a new office."

The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, reports that "one school post-master was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust."

24. Inspection of Primary Schools by District Officers.—Has been noticed in Chapter III—Controlling Agencies.

CHAPTER VII.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. The following table compares the number of Training schools (*a*) for masters and (*b*) for mistresses, according to management, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

	1901-1902.										1902-1903.												
	GOVERNMENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.		GOVERNMENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			
Training Schools for Masters	17	558	...	...	6	235	1	4	24	797	23	416	...	...	25	406	3	91	51	913	+10.81	+1.
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	8	477	1	11	9	488	...	...	...	...	9	543	1	15	10	558	+11.1	+1.
Total	...	17	558	14	712	2	15	33	1,285	23	416	34	919	4	106	61	1,471	+84.4	+1.

2. The total number of Training institutions, including Training schools for masters and mistresses, and the Kurseong Training College, increased from 33 to 61, or by 84.4 per cent., and their pupils from 1,285 to 1,471, or by 14.4 per cent. The increase is due to the starting of Training schools for Primary school teachers at each subdivisional head-quarters, and to the opening of classes in connection with the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya, and at Benagoria, for the training of native mistresses. These schools form part of a large scheme for training teachers for the schools in Bengal, and are being paid for from funds provided from the 10 lakhs grant sanctioned by the Government of India for Educational Reforms in Bengal. An increase is shown in the number of institutions under each of the heads of management, viz., Government, aided and unaided. No training school was maintained, during the year, either by District or Municipal Boards. The increase of these schools under the head "Government" is due to the fact that some of the subdivisional Guru-training schools, which are under the direct control of the department, have been classed as Government Institutions, though they are, for all intents and purposes, nothing but schools aided by Government. All the four unaided training schools (three for males and one for females) have been returned from the Bhagalpur Division.

3. The following table compares the attendance and expenditure on Training institutions for the last two years :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		EXPENDITURE, 1902-1903.					TOTAL.	
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.			
	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	From Provincial Revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
Training Institutions for Masters—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government * ...	17*	23*	558	416	78,113 3,936	455	.....	64	30	78,662
Aided	8	25	236	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,334	13,274
Unaided	1	3	4	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300
Total ...	24	51	797	913	82,049	455	.....	64	9,608	92,236
Training Schools for Mistresses—											
Government ...	Nil	..	..	..				
Aided	8	9	477	543	10,439	.....	.....	3,816	33,946	48,241
Unaided	1	1	11	15	...	.....	.....	..	270	270
Total ...	9	10	488	559	10,439	.....	.....	3,816	34,256	48,511
GRAND TOTAL ...	33	61	1,285	1,471	32,488	455	.....	3,880	43,924	1,40,747
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1901-02. ...	...	...	...	...	97,549	373	.....	1,365	41,031	1,43,321

* Includes the Kurseong Training College.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MASTERS.

4. *Training Schools for Masters.*—These schools are classified into three grades, viz., (1) first grade schools which are intended to prepare, with a two-years' course, head pandits of Middle schools; (2) 2nd grade schools, which train assistant teachers of Middle schools and head pandits of Upper Primary schools; (3) subdivisional Training schools which are intended to train the teachers of Lower Primary schools in the art of teaching. Candidates seeking admission into 1st grade training schools must have, as a rule, passed the Middle Scholarship examination or some higher one. Special concession is, however, made in the case of applicants for admission into the Training schools at Bankipore (Patna), Ranchi and Cuttack, in which cases a special examination for the admission of students is held by the head masters of the schools. Courses of studies are prescribed—(1) for the Training schools in Bengal Proper, (2) for the schools in Ranchi and Patna, and (3) for the school in Cuttack. The system of education in these schools has been remodelled in view of the reforms introduced in the Vernacular education given in Primary and Middle schools and also in the lower classes in High schools, under the scheme contained in the Government Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901.

5. *Expenditure on Training Institutions.*—The total expenditure decreased in Government Training institutions from Rs. 82,941 to Rs. 78,662, in aided training schools from Rs. 14,031 to Rs. 13,274, and in unaided Training schools from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 300. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Government institutions decreased from Rs. 82,277 to Rs. 78,113, or by Rs. 4,164, but on aided Training schools it increased from Rs. 3,602 to Rs. 3,936, or by Rs. 334. The district fund expenditure increased from Rs. 373 to Rs. 455. The expenditure from other sources, including fees, also decreased from Rs. 11,920 to Rs. 9,732. The district fund expenditure of Rs. 455 was incurred on stipends paid to the pupils of the Motihari Training School. The amount of fees and income from other sources in Government institutions decreased from Rs. 213 to Rs. 64, and from Rs. 78 to Rs. 30, respectively.

6. *Examinations in Training Schools for Masters.*—The results of examinations of the first grade Training schools are shown in Appendix XI. The eight first grade Government Training schools and the aided Church Missionary Society's Training School at Krishnagar, sent up candidates for the Vernacular Mastership examinations. The total number of candidates from the six schools in Bengal Proper was 238, of whom 144, or 60·5 per cent., were successful. In the preceding year the number of candidates from these schools was 334, of

whom 194, or 58 per cent., were successful. As the course of these schools has been reduced from three to two years during the year under report, no fair comparison of the passes in the different grades is possible; for three classes were examined in the year 1901-1902 as against two in the year under report. In the preceding year, altogether 261 candidates were sent up from the 1st and 2nd-year classes, of whom 128 only passed the examinations. The three Training schools at Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack sent up 83 candidates, of whom 53, or 63·8 per cent., passed, against 133 candidates in the previous year, of whom 112, or 84·2 per cent., were successful.

7. In addition to the first grade Training schools for vernacular teachers there are a few schools which have been established for some time which give a course of instruction of rather lower type. These schools occupy a distinctly anomalous position, and steps will shortly have to be taken to modify their courses of instruction and to generally improve them.

The course prescribed for the old lower grade Training schools at Cuttack and Balasore corresponds partly but not wholly to that prescribed for the 1st-year class of the first-grade Training school at Cuttack. The Training school at Motihari in the Patna Division qualifies in its lower class teachers for Upper Primary certificates, and in the upper class, the pupils are examined by a Committee of Deputy Inspectors of Schools under the general control of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, in a prescribed course which is a little higher than the upper primary and a little lower than the middle vernacular course. The third grade Training school at Daltonganj in the Chota Nagpur Division shows no sign of progress.

8. In recent years no systematic attempts have been made in Bengal to train gurus in the majority of Primary schools in proper methods of teaching, and in consequence the standard of work has been low. The new scheme of vernacular education recently introduced into Bengal, however, requires considerably higher qualities in the teachers, and hence serious attempts are being at present made to instruct gurus generally in the art of teaching. It was intended to establish a network of Guru-training schools, but at present one Guru-training school only in each subdivision has been sanctioned.

In these subdivisional Guru-training schools recently started, the guru-pupils are trained chiefly in the art of teaching, and a practising class is attached for this purpose to each school. It will be necessary to prescribe a common course for these schools when the scheme is in fair working order and also possibly to institute some form of final test or examination at the end of the course.

9. *English Teachership Classes.*—These classes were all abolished during the year under report, but an examination was held for all masters who wished to qualify as trained teachers, but during the year only one candidate appeared who obtained a 1st grade Teachership Certificate (*vide* Appendix XII), while in the previous year 25 candidates appeared, of whom 9 were successful.

10. *Training College, Kurseong.*—This institution returned 15 students, of whom nine were female teachers who were all Europeans and Eurasians, while there were six male teachers who were all Indian masters (graduates) from native schools. Not a single European or Eurasian male teacher could be induced to attend the Training College. The course of studies for Indian masters extends over four or five months and includes (1) Art of teaching, (2) Discipline, (3) Organisation, and (4) Kindergarten methods. Female students remain under training for one year, and their course includes history, mathematics, &c., in addition to the four practical subjects mentioned above. The latter are allowed free board and lodging besides free tuition. At present, native teachers in Government service receive half-pay while under training. To make up for this loss of income, it has been arranged that the teachers trained at Kurseong should have preference at the selection of Examiners for the Vernacular Mastership and Middle Scholarship examinations for two successive years.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MISTRESSES.

11. *Government Training Institution for Mistresses.*—The Kurseong Training College has been returned as a Training institution for males, but it should be noted, as stated above, that it is a mixed institution. Indeed, in the case of

European education it is doing work mainly, if not almost wholly, in connection with female education.

12. *Aided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—These schools increased from 8 to 9 and their attendance from 477 to 543. The increase is due to the opening, during the year under report, of a class for the training of native mistresses in connection with the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya. The class, proposed to be opened in the Bethune Collegiate School, was not brought into proper working order until the close of the year.

13. *Unaided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—There was only one unaided Training school for mistresses. The attendance at this school increased from 11 to 15 during the last year. It is a school for the training of native mistresses at Benagoria in the Bhagalpur Division, opened, but not subsidized, in the year under report.

14. *Expenditure on Training Schools for Mistresses.*—The total expenditure on aided Training schools for mistresses increased from Rs. 43,949 to Rs. 48,241. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues decreased from Rs. 11,670 to Rs. 10,439. Under fees, there was a decrease of Rs. 336, but the income from other sources increased from Rs. 28,127 to Rs. 33,986.

In the Unaided Training schools for mistresses, the total expenditure, which was met entirely from subscriptions, amounted to Rs. 270 against Rs. 1,200 in the previous year.

15. *Examinations of Training Schools for Mistresses.*—It is a matter of regret that no detailed account of the examination successes of any institution of this important class has been given in the divisional reports. Most of the Training schools for mistresses are situated in the town of Calcutta and compete at the Junior and Senior Teachership examinations which are held simultaneously with the examinations in the Calcutta standards for girls' schools.

16. *Qualifications of Teachers of Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary Schools see Appendix XIII.*—The number of teachers in Middle schools (English and Vernacular) increased from 6,849 to 6,930, or by 1·2 per cent. only, though the number of these schools increased by 3·7 per cent. The number of graduate teachers in Middle schools was 9 (two M. A.'s and 7 B. A.'s) against one M.A. and 8 B.A.'s in the previous year. The number of teachers holding F.A. certificates decreased but slightly from 225 to 221. The number of teachers holding Entrance certificates increased by 3·7 per cent., and that of 1st grade vernacular masters by 1·2 per cent. Of the teachers in Upper Primary schools there were 2 B. A.'s and 3 F. A.'s. The number of teachers in these schools who have passed through Training schools and who hold Middle and Upper Primary examination certificates has distinctly increased.

17. *Oral Examination of teachers in English idiom.*—One of the most remarkable features in this section of work was the issue of a Government Notification and the enforcement, from the 1st of April 1903, of certain rules prescribed by Government for conducting an oral examination in the knowledge of English idiom and pronunciation in the case of teachers who have to teach through the medium of English in Secondary schools. All new teachers who are now appointed are subject to these rules. The interests of the existing masters of schools teaching through the medium of the vernacular also are affected by these rules, inasmuch as they will not be eligible for promotion to posts involving teaching in English or through the medium of English unless they have passed an oral examination in English idiom and pronunciation and secured certificates to that effect. Persons of the rank of Inspectors of Schools and Principals and Professors of colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University are the officers competent to hold this examination, provided they have been born and educated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in an English-speaking Colony.

CHAPTER VIII.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1. This chapter deals with (1) Engineering and Surveying Schools, (2) Art Schools, (3) Industrial and Technical Schools, Reformatory Schools and other schools of miscellaneous character. All these institutions are classified in the General Tables as colleges for professional training and schools for special instruction.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

2. *Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.*—The principal institution in Bengal for providing technical education in the ordinary sense of the term is the Sibpur Engineering College which has four departments (1) the Engineer Department, (2) the Apprentice Department, (3) Artisan class, and (4) Agricultural Department, the last of which has been returned in the General Table under the head "Collegiate Education" as a separate institution teaching Agriculture.

3. *Engineer Department.*—There were 95 students on the rolls of the Engineer Department against 90 of the previous year, showing an increase of five pupils. The number of Hindu pupils had increased, while the numbers of Eurasians and Muhammadans were even smaller than in the previous year.

4. *B. E. and L. E. Examinations.*—Altogether 27 students (including ex-students) appeared at the B. E. Examination. Of these, 13 only passed, five in the first division and eight in the second. There were no candidates for the L. E. Examination.

5. *F. E. Examination.*—Twenty-three candidates from the college and 18 ex-students presented themselves for this examination. Of these, 24 passed, two in the first division and 22 in the second.

5. *Admissions.*—Out of 136 applications for admission to this department, 47 were admitted into the first year class, of whom 13 left during the year and joined the Telegraph Department at Roorkee. The qualifications of the 47 students admitted were,—one had passed the B. Sc. Examination of the Allahabad University, and nine had passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University in the B. Course; 35 were F. A.'s. and two had passed the High School Examination for European Schools. The average age of admission of Indian pupils has ranged from 17·4 years in 1888 to 18·9 in 1903.

6. The new conditions laid down in the Government order No. 1252E., dated the 4th April 1901, regarding the practical training of the students of this College who have passed the L. E. and B. E. Examinations, came into effect for the first time with reference to the students who took their degrees in 1902. Of the thirteen pupils who then passed the B. E. Examination, the first six students in order of merit were taken by the Public Works Department for practical training. Two were trained by the Sanitary Engineer; one received practical training in Electrical Engineering in the College; three were placed for training on the East Indian Railway, and one on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Principal expresses the hope that the training thus given to the passed students by the Sanitary Engineer and by the Railway Companies, will be recognised by the Chief Engineer as equivalent to that of the Public Works Department, and that he will not refuse to countersign the certificate that a student practically trained on a Railway possesses the qualifications required of an Assistant Engineer, as his refusal would have an effect very prejudicial to the interests of the College.

It is hoped that the experiment started this year, for the first time, of placing students for practical training with the Railway Companies may result in their obtaining permanent employment with them.

7. No student in the year under report offered to undergo a practical course of training in a mine, and the Principal of the College anticipates that under the existing conditions no students will in the future volunteer for such training. Students complain that after two years' training in mining, they find themselves in no better situation for obtaining Government employment than their contemporaries who have worked for one year only in the Public Works Department. It is also stated that, of the total number of students trained in mines, not a single one has sought permanent employment in a mine, and that all except one have joined the Public Works Department.

8. *Apprentice Department.*—There were 183 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1903, against 169 of the previous year, of whom 151 were Hindus, 3 Muhammadans, 28 Europeans and Eurasians and one Parsee. Thirty-one (or about 94 per cent.) passed out of 33 candidates sent up to the Overseer Examination from the Apprentice Department. At this examination, four affiliated Technical schools at Burdwan, Pabna, Rangpur and Comilla sent up 33 candidates, of whom only 12 passed, Burdwan having passed two out of eight, Pabna three out of ten, Rangpur three out of five, and Comilla four out of ten candidates.

Of the 90 applicants for admission to the Apprentice Department, 57 only were taken into the 1st-year class in June. Of these 57 students, 40 hold Entrance certificates, two each had passed the High School and the Middle School examination for European Schools, and 13 had passed by standard VII. Four of the candidates who had passed from various Technical schools, joined the 3rd-year class of the Apprentice Department of the Civil Engineering College in March. Two also came from the Dacca Survey School.

9. *Certificates.*—Altogether 49 certificates were granted during the year, eighteen as Foreman Mechanics and Upper Subordinates, 4 as third grade Overseers, and 27 as Sub-Overseers. Of these 11 were obtained by the students of the Apprentice Department, and 16 by those passing from affiliated Technical schools.

10. *Artisan class.*—This class is proving successful. The Turning and Fitting shop appears to be the most popular. Of the 35 students enrolled, 21 joined the Turning and Fitting shop, five the Foundry, two were blacksmiths and seven carpenters. They received stipends given by the Howrah District Board and by Government. The total value of the work done by them amounting to Rs. 130 has been placed to their credit in the college accounts. There were also three European and Eurasian lads who worked in the artisan shops, marking time for the formation of the new 1st-year apprentice class. Only one certificate was issued to an artisan who had completed his course of training in the shops.

11. *Agricultural Department.*—There were altogether 21 students in this Department against 12 students, including special pupils, in the preceding year. Of these, 15 were in the 1st-year and six in the 2nd-year class. At the final examination of the 2nd-year class which took place in November 1902, all the students passed. All the 15 students passed the annual examination of the 1st-year class and were promoted to the 2nd-year class. Of the six students of the 2nd-year class who passed the final examination, two obtained appointments guaranteed by Government, the 3rd and 4th are believed to be still unemployed, while the 5th and 6th have been appointed to agricultural teacherships in Zilla schools.

The 1st-year students attended the Bengal Veterinary College for the course of 48 lectures during the month of April. They were absent for three weeks during which time their lectures in other branches were suspended. A new procedure in this respect has recently been introduced, which it is believed will be a very great improvement on the former practice. In future the Lecturer on Veterinary Science will come to Sibpur to deliver his lectures.

12. *Accountship Examination.*—The 4th grade Accountantship Examination was held in July. Of the 138 candidates, 131 actually appeared, of whom 16 only passed. Two of the passed candidates being above 25 years of age, were debarred from employment in Government service, though they were granted certificates of being qualified as 4th grade Accountants. This was the first instance in which outside candidates over 25 years of age were admitted to this examination.

13. *Examination for Pleaders in Surveying.*—This examination for Pleaders was held at Sibpur, Patna, Cuttack and Dacca. At the examination held in February 1902, eighty-nine pleaders appeared of whom 85 passed. At the examination held in February 1903, eighty-four pleaders appeared at the four centres, of whom 78 were successful. The candidates were tested in prismatic compass work, chain survey, plane tabling, and plotting of maps.

14. *Discipline.*—There were no very serious breaches in discipline in the Sibpur College classes during the year. Only one Christian boy was expelled for insubordination.

15. *Health.*—From the report of the College Medical Officer, it appears that the College was even more unhealthy than in the previous year. The Principal is regrading the bed-level and is remodelling the outlet sluice, with a view to improve the sanitary condition of the College.

16. *Workshops.*—The market value of the work executed in the College workshops during the last year was Rs. 13,358. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of a new steam launch for the College.

17. *Electrical Department.*—There were 13 students in this Department on the 31st March 1903, viz., six apprentices who completed their training in July 1903, six junior apprentices and one B. E. student who is undergoing a year's

practical training in this Department. The only European student in this class who left with an overseer's certificate, obtained a good post. The Principal reports that it is difficult to arrange for outside employment for native students in this department, as they prefer Government service even to more remunerative posts in private employment.

18. *Hostels.*—Hostels were attended by 296 College students, of whom 255 were Hindus and 41 Christians. The Hindu mess cost Rs. 17,117 and the Christian mess Rs. 8,758 during the year. It is worth noticing that the whole cost of messing was met from fees.

19. *Expenditure on the College.*—The expenditure incurred during the year 1902-1903 on the several Departments of the College, excluding the Agricultural class, was Rs. 1,50,624, of which Rs. 1,26,645 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 23,979 from fees. In the previous year the cost was Rs. 1,49,335, Rs. 1,26,071 being met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 23,264 from fees. The Agricultural Department cost Rs. 9,061, of which Rs. 8,581 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 480 from fees. The expenditure in the previous year on this class was Rs. 11,664, of which Rs. 11,390 was met from Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 274 from fees.

20. *Buildings.*—A new isolation ward for infectious diseases has been built to replace an old thatched shed previously used for this purpose. Quarters have also been built for two additional foremen. The Metallurgical Laboratory is nearly finished. Other improvements have been taken in hand.

21. *Visits to Technical Schools.*—Visits of inspection were paid by the Principal of the College during the year to the Technical schools at Pabna and Ranchi and to the Survey school at Dacca.

22. *Bihar School of Engineering.*—The number of students returned on the 31st March 1903 was 105 against 110 in the previous year, 67 being in the Overseer class and 38 in the Amin class. Of these, 83 were Biharis (Hindus and Muhammadans), 20 domiciled Bengalis, 1 Hindu from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and 1 European.

23. *Admissions.*—The number of admissions in July 1902 was 100, of whom 48 joined the Overseer Department and 52 the Amin class.

24. *Examinations.*—The 1st- and 3rd-year examinations were for promotion to the higher classes while the 2nd-and-4th-year examinations were held for Sub-Overseer and Overseer certificates, respectively. At the Overseer examination there were 9 candidates, of whom 6 passed, and at the Sub-Overseer examination, 23 passed out of 32 candidates.

At the final examination of the Amin class there were 32 candidates, of whom 15 only were successful.

25. *Buildings.*—For the construction of a hostel a Government grant of Rs. 30,000, supplemented by a similar sum from the invested capital of the school, was sanctioned during the year. Land adjoining the school compound has been acquired, and plans of the building are already in the hands of the Executive Engineer, Bankipore. Plans for the construction of quarters for the Superintendent of Shops have been approved. The cost is to be met from the invested capital.

26. *Practical survey work.*—The 1st- and 2nd-year class overseer students did their practical surveying in Bankipore and the 3rd-year class at Dehri. The Principal reports that great difficulty is felt by the students during the survey season for want of tents. The students of the 3rd-year, while at Dehri, visited the head works of the canal and the local workshops, and the 4th-year class students visited the Railway workshops at Jamalpur, under the guidance of the Superintendent of the workshops.

27. *B Classes.*—Seven students joined the 1st-year B class in this school; of these, three subsequently joined the A class in the Patna Collegiate School. The four students who continued in the B class all passed the annual examination in Engineering and Carpentry.

28. *Workshops.*—During the year under report several machines were supplied to the workshops from the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

29. *Health.*—Two students belonging to the Amin class died from plague.

30. *Discipline.*—Has been good throughout the year in the Overseer classes. Two students of the Amin class were turned out of the examination-room for using unfair means, one of whom was rusticated for a year.

31. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 27,388, of which Rs. 1,725 was met from fees, Rs. 1,141 from workshop earnings, and the rest (Rs. 24,522) from Provincial Revenues. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 22,576 from Provincial revenues, Rs. 1,606 from fees and Rs. 2,047 from other sources. The total cost of educating each pupil during the year under report was Rs. 194, of which Rs. 174 was met from public funds. In the previous year, the total cost of education of each pupil was Rs. 257, of which Rs. 221 was borne by the State. The decrease in the average cost during the last year was due to the increase in the average monthly roll number.

32. *Dacca Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1903 was 119 against 104 in the previous year. Of these 100 were Hindus, 16 Muhammadans, 2 Brahmans and 1 Buddhist. The monthly average roll number was 140.

At the Sub-Overseer examination held in February 1903, there were 13 candidates, of whom 11 passed. At the Survey Final examination, held in May 1902, 59 candidates appeared, of whom 42 were successful.

At the Aminship examination, 45 candidates appeared, of whom 42 passed and were awarded Amin Certificates.

33. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,951, viz., Rs. 14,583 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 3,041 from fees, and Rs. 1,327 from other sources, while of the total expenditure of Rs. 16,358 in the previous year, Rs. 12,254 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 2,609 from fees, and Rs. 1,495 from other sources, including the workshop proceeds of Rs. 1,087. The total annual cost for educating each pupil was Rs. 135 in the last year against Rs. 129 in the previous year.

34. The Chairman of the Dacca Municipality has been utilising, during the year, with the consent of the Education Department, the services of the Dacca Survey School in making a detailed survey of the town.

35. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 96 against 93 on the same date of the previous year.

Examinations.—The Final examination of the 2nd-year class was conducted by the Executive Engineer of the Mahanadi Division. Of the 39 candidates, 13 were successful.

At the Annual examination of the 1st-year class, out of 50 students 31 were successful. Of the successful students, 6 Uriya boys were awarded monthly scholarships of Rs. 5 each, with free tuition.

Field work.—The students of the 1st- and 2nd-year classes received instruction in field work from November 1902 to February 1903. The 2nd-year students were also given instruction in practical work, such as the construction of roads, buildings, culverts and earthworks.

Discipline—Was on the whole well maintained. A student of the 1st-year class was expelled for using unfair means at the annual examination of this class.

36. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred on this school during the year under notice was Rs. 5,106, of which Rs. 3,952 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,154 from fees.

37. *Angul Survey School.*—There is an aided Survey School at Angul, which was attended by 21 pupils on the 31st March 1903, against 18 in the previous year. It is maintained chiefly from the primary funds, from which it received Rs. 413 against Rs. 418 during the preceding year. The amount of fee receipts was very small, being Rs. 7 in the last year and Rs. 2 in the year preceding.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

38. Four such schools were returned as having been at work during the year, three from Calcutta and one from the district of Jessore in the Presidency Division. Art schools are intended to teach Fine Art, including Drawing and Painting and also the industrial applications of art. The Art Schools at Calcutta generally teach such subjects, and as such, they deserve to be called by the name of Schools of Art. But the school at Jessore teaches only the art of weaving, which properly comes under the head of "Technical Education," and it should have been classed as a Technical School and not as a School of Art.

Besides, the Jessore school was attended by only three pupils, though it cost during the year Rs. 190 (or Rs. 63 per pupil) to the District Board. The attendance was very small at the beginning, but it is hoped that it will gradually increase, and that by the quality of instruction given and by an improved attendance, a more adequate return may be obtained for the amount spent from public funds.

39. *Government School of Art.*—The attendance of this school shows an increase from 228 in 1901-1902 to 230 in the year under review. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 29,427 of which Rs. 25,099 was paid from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 4,328 from fees, while the expenditure in the preceding year was Rs. 34,528 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 4,005 from fees. The absence of the permanent Principal on leave during the whole of the year 1902-1903 is the cause of the decreased cost to Provincial Revenues.

The great majority of the students (216) attended Division I.—the Practical or Industrial side. The students of the Artizan class, admitted on reduced fees, numbered 27.

40. *Division I.*—The practice in drawing and painting is now more systematic. The main object aimed at in the curriculum of the school, is the practical application of art to decoration. Mr. Havell, the Principal of the School of Art, reports that this system has proved so far successful, that several passed students have conjointly started a firm in Calcutta for undertaking stencelling, lacquer work, fresco decoration, and other kinds of decorative painting. It is believed that their venture promises to be successful.

41. *Advanced Design Class—Fresco.*—The old Indian process of fresco work is now taught in the school. Some students trained in this branch decorated a room in the house of a native gentleman in Calcutta. The Principal regrets that no fair trial has been given to this process by the Public Works Department, though it has many sanitary and artistic advantages.

42. *Lacquer work.*—The students executed a considerable amount of lacquered decoration for Government House at Shillong. A large lacquered screen, designed in the class under the supervision of the Principal, and executed entirely by the students, was exhibited at the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition. A bronze medal was awarded for this work.

43. Three teachers and eight students were sent to the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition to study the exhibits.

44. *Division II or Fine Art Section.*—The work of drawing and painting from "life," "still life," &c., was carried on by the students of this division. Babu Abanindra Nath Tagore, a student of great original talent, was awarded a silver medal at the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition for an original painting entitled "The Last Hours of Shahjahan." The work of this Indian painter was reproduced in "The Studio," which is one of the leading European Art magazines.

At the examination of this school in Division II there were 31 candidates, of whom 21 passed, 9 in the 1st class and 12 in the 2nd class, viz.,—3 in drawing a full figure from life, 2 in painting the full figure from life, 3 in painting a head from life, 2 in painting a head from a cast, 5 in painting still life, 6 in head-study from life.

45. *The Art Gallery.*—The gallery was under the charge of Mr. O. Ghilardi, while Mr. Havell was away on furlough from April 1902 to March 1903. It was open to the public on 179 days in the last year, against 225 days in the previous year; the decrease was due chiefly to the fact that the quadrennial repairs of the School buildings, &c. were executed during the year. The number of visitors during the year was 13,700 against 14,050 in the previous year. Of the visitors, 2,572 were Europeans, 275 Muhammadans, and 12,953 Hindus.

No considerable addition appears to have been made to collection of Art exhibits in the Gallery during the year.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

46. These schools are intended to impart instruction required "for the training generally of skilled workers in their own professions, arts, or trades." Under this head, therefore, come chiefly (1) "Industrial schools," (2) Commercial schools, and (3) Agricultural institutions, &c.

47. In this direction of the work of the Department little progress or improvement has been made during the year. A special Committee on Industrial and Technical schools which was appointed by the Government of India, has submitted its report to that Government, after investigating the question over the whole of India. The Government of India's Resolution on this report is now being awaited to determine the scope and nature of the work in these schools in future.

48. *Industrial Schools.*—In the year under report these schools numbered 25 with 701 students, against 26 with 756 students, showing a decrease of one school and of 55 pupils. Of the 25 schools returned last year, one was a Government institution at Ranchi, six were managed and maintained by District Boards, 16 were aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards, and two were unaided schools.

49. *Government Industrial School.*—(1) *The Ranchi Industrial School.*—The number of students increased from 50 in 1901-1902 to 52 during the year under report. These do not include the students of the B Class of the Ranchi Zilla School, who learn manual work in this Industrial School. All the pupils were aborigines from Chota Nagpur, and with one exception they were all Christians.

The students get stipends, the rate varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 a month. They are taught carpentry and blacksmith's work, carriage-painting, free-hand drawing, practical geometry, and elementary arithmetic, in addition to a little reading and writing.

The expenditure on the school is met from Provincial Revenues supplemented by the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund, and from the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured in the school. The school cost during the year Rs. 2,372 to Provincial Revenues, against Rs. 1,531 in the previous year. The net income from sale-proceeds during the year decreased from Rs. 1,046 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 362, which is not satisfactory. The cost to public funds for the education of each pupil has, therefore, increased from Rs. 34-0-4 to Rs. 44-12-1.

50. *Board Industrial schools.*—The six Board Industrial schools are situated one each in Burdwan, Rangpur, Boalia, Pabna, Mymensingh, and Comilla.

51. *Burdwan Technical School*—Was attended by 29 students. It has been removed to a more suitable house lent by the Burdwan Raj. It has two departments—(1) the Apprentice Department, teaching up to the Sub-Overseer standard of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, and (2) the Artisan class which teaches carpentry and blacksmith's work. No fee is levied from the students of the Artisan class, but there are three monthly stipends of the value of Rs. 2 each paid by the Burdwan Raj. Eight candidates were sent up to the last Sub-Overseers Examination, of whom two passed; while in the previous year three passed out of ten candidates sent up. The total expenditure on the school during the last year amounted to Rs. 2,396, of which Rs. 1,646 was paid from the District Fund. The annual cost to public funds of the education of each pupil of this school was Rs. 60-13-5.

52. *Rangpur Industrial School*—Was attended by 94 students during the year. It received Rs. 1,200 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 1,168 from the District Fund. It has three departments—(a) the Apprentice Department, (b) the Amin Department, and (c) the Artisan Department. The annual cost of education of each pupil, met from public funds, was Rs. 21, the total cost being Rs. 51. Five students appeared at the Sub-Overseer's Examination, of whom three were successful. In the previous year, the school passed two out of five candidates sent up to this examination.

53. *The Diamond Jubilee Sericultural School at Rampur Boalia.*—The roll number on the 31st March last was 11 only, against 12 in the preceding year. Of these ten were holders of stipends—eight paid by the District Board of Rajshahi, one paid by the Malda District Board to a pupil from that district and one paid by a zamindar of Puthia. The school received Rs. 228 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 499 from the District Funds. The school is divided into two sections—(a) Sericultural, and (b) Technical. The total annual cost of educating each pupil amounted to Rs. 56, which was wholly met from public funds.

54. *Pabna Technical School*—Consisted of three departments—(a) the Apprentice Department attended by 41 students, (b) the Amin Department attended

by 30 pupils, and (c) the Artisan Department attended by 4 pupils. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,147, of which Rs. 600 was paid from the Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,258 paid from the District fund. The discipline of the school, which appears to be very lax, should be closely watched, and steps must be taken to improve it.

55. *Mymensingh Technical School, or the Kasi Kisor Technical School*—Had 12 pupils on the 31st March last, against 13 pupils in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,491 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 2,633 in the year under report. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 225 was met from the interest of the Kasi Kisor Endowment Fund, Rs. 1,798 from the District funds, and Rs. 835 from other sources including the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured in the school. This institution has been affiliated to the local zilla school under the scheme of bifurcation of studies. Carpentry forms the principal subject of instruction. The teaching of weaving by fly-shuttle looms was experimentally introduced last year. Two senior artisans appeared at the second-year examination, and both of them passed. The results, however, do not appear at present to be commensurate with the large expenditure incurred on this school.

56. *The Elliott Artisan School at Comilla*.—The number of students increased from 46 in 1901-1902 to 51 in the year under report. Its expenditure also increased from Rs. 7,320 to Rs. 7,863 during the year. Of the amount of Rs. 5,612 spent by the District Fund, Rs. 800 was contributed from the Provincial revenues and placed at the disposal of the District Board. The school is divided into two departments for apprentices and artisans, respectively. Of the 22 pupils attending the Artisan class, 9 learn carpentry, 4 blacksmiths' work, 7 tinsmiths' and 2 weavers' work. Ten boys of the Apprentice Department appeared at the Sub-Overseers examination, of whom 5 passed, against 6 in the previous year. There is still considerable room for improvement in this school.

57. *Aided Technical Schools*.—The number of Technical schools aided from public funds remains stationary, but their attendance has declined. Of the 16 aided schools, Burdwan Division returned one school, the Presidency and Orissa Divisions and the town of Calcutta returned two schools each, and the remaining nine were returned from the Chota Nagpur Division. There were also two unaided technical schools with 31 pupils returned from the Chota Nagpur Division. Of these, the following schools deserve brief notice:—

58. *The Midnapore Technical School*.—The number of its students decreased from 30 to 11, the decrease being due partly to the abolition of its Amin class and partly to want of proper accommodation and of necessary appliances. There was no candidate last year for the Sub-Overseer examination. At the B class examination, four students were sent up, of whom one only passed. The present condition of the school is not satisfactory. It received Rs. 850 from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,098 from the District Fund during the last official year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,454. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 136-5-4, of which Rs. 108-3-7 was paid from public funds. The cost seems to be too high.

59. Of the two schools returned from the Presidency Division, (1) the school at Kaorapukur in the 24-Parganas, which is under the management of the London Missionary Society, was attended by 19 pupils, learning joinery and *duri* making and it received Rs. 360 from Provincial revenues during the year; and (2) the school at Murshidabad which was attended by 17 pupils learning *bilri*-making and carpentry. It received Rs. 144 from the Municipal funds. It is reported that "the school exists in name only," and that no students have ever been known to come out of it with anything like proficiency in any of the handicrafts taught in the school.

60. In the Presidency Division there are (though not returned) some other Technical schools, such as the Teghoria School, the schools for the children of the mill operatives at Kakinara in the 24-Parganas, the Mission school at Chapra in the Nadia district, and the Ramkrishna Orphanage in Murshidabad. These are all doing useful work.

61. It should be mentioned that the Krishnagar District Board has sent a young potter who has read up to the Entrance standard, to the Bombay School of Art to receive training in drawing and designing. He has entered

into an agreement with the Board that after the completion of his education at Bombay, he will serve the Board on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 a month as a teacher of drawing and designing for twice the number of years he will spend under tuition in Bombay, or will establish a factory of glazed ware in the Nadia district and continue to work it for a similar length of time. The whole cost (Rs. 29 a month) of his education in Bombay is borne by the District Board.

On similar conditions the Boards of other districts may, with advantage, follow the course adopted by the Krishnagar Board, and endeavour to improve other indigenous industries and industrial arts.

62. Of the two aided technical schools in Calcutta, (1) the Oxford Mission Industrial school had 43 pupils on its rolls, and (2) the Bengal Technical school 21 pupils. The former received Rs. 300 from the Grant-in-Aid Fund, and the latter Rs. 75 from the Municipal Fund. The total expenditure on the former was Rs. 4,068 and that on the latter Rs. 110. The Calcutta Report does not mention in what subjects the students of these two schools received practical training, and what class of people they represented.

63. The two aided schools in the Orissa Division were returned from the district of Balasore, viz., the Santipur and Alalpur Industrial Schools. The former is under the management of the Free American Baptist Mission, and teaches shoe-making, carpentry, pottery, and mat-making, and weaving with the aid of the fly-shuttle loom. It had 25 pupils on the rolls and received Rs. 80 from the Balasore District Board. The Alalpur school had 22 pupils and received from the District Fund Rs. 120 during the year. It teaches only carpentry. The Cuttack District Board has provided some scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College, at the Bengal Veterinary College, and at the Jobra Workshop in the district, for the technical education of its young men.

64. The Chota Nagpur Division returned 11 technical schools, 9 aided and two unaided. The schools in Baniadihi, Chitrapur and Bagda are in the Hazaribagh district. Silli, Baranda, Bundu and Patrahata (unaided) are in Ranchi, Jhalda in Manbhum, and Ghatsila, Chaibassa, and Bend (unaided) in the district of Singhbhum. The aided schools received small grants either from the District Fund or from the departmental primary grant. Most of these schools teach blacksmiths' work. Three of these schools deserve special mention: (1) the school at Baniadihi, formerly located at Giridih, had 40 pupils on the rolls. It received during the last year Rs. 1,380 from the East India Company and a stipend at the rate of Rs. 10 a month from the District Fund; (2) the Ghatsila school had 11 pupils and it teaches carpentry. The total expenditure on the Ghatsila school amounted to Rs. 531, of which Rs. 465 were paid from the Provincial revenues and Rs. 66 from the Dhalbhum estate or other sources; (3) the Chaibassa school under the Anglican Mission had 16 pupils against 9 in the previous year. It received a monthly grant of Rs. 32 from Provincial revenues; it teaches carpentry, wood and stone-carving. The Superintendent, Revd. A. Logsdail, takes keen interest in the school.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

65. The Reformatory schools at Alipur and Hazaribagh have continued to work under the control of this department. A combined annual report on the working of these two schools has been duly submitted to Government. The Inspecting officers of the Education Department keep a regular watch over the boys released from these schools. At the last Lower Primary Scholarship examination, 9 inmates of the Hazaribagh school appeared, all of whom were successful. There has been very great improvement in the teaching of educational subjects in the Hazaribagh school. Formerly the school subjects were entirely neglected. The boys in the Alipur School did not compete at any of the primary examinations, though they are taught up to the upper primary standard.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

66. "Music schools," "Schools for the Deaf and Dumb" and for the "Blind" chiefly come under this category. Of these classes very few schools exist. In the case of schools for the blind specially it is very difficult to

persuade parents to send their blind children to school. The Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School continues to do good work. It has lately been aided by Government to a considerable extent and has acquired land and is now erecting a house of its own.

67. Recognised "Tols" or "Sanskrit schools" which are also shown as "Other schools" under the head of "Schools for special Instruction" in General tables III and IV, have been dealt with in Chapter IV—Collegiate Education, in accordance with the practice adopted by Mr. Cotton in the third Quinqueennial Review of the Progress of Education in India from 1892-93 to 1896-97.

CHAPTER IX.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

1. THE statistics of this chapter mainly deal with the education given during the year 1902-1903 to female pupils attending Secondary and Primary schools for Indian pupils, as the progress of female pupils attending schools for European education, Arts and Professional colleges and special and private institutions has been separately discussed in the chapters dealing with these special subjects.

2. *Number of Girls under instruction.*—The following table compares the number of girls in these schools for the last two years:—

	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	247	6	424
Ditto District or Municipal Boards	1	52	2	95
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,180	49,935	2,888	63,588
Unaided* ...	499	8,940	534	9,176
Total ...	2,682	59,174	3,430	73,283
Girls in boys' schools	...	38,788	...	44,954
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	97,962	...	118,237
Deduct boys in girls' schools	...	1,912	...	2,068
Net number of girls	...	96,050	...	116,169

Including schools in Native States.

3. The number of schools and the attendance at them have both very considerably increased—the former from 2,682 to 3,430 or by 27·8 per cent. and the latter from 59,174 to 73,283 or by 23·8 per cent. This highly satisfactory result is undoubtedly due to the steps taken with a view of improving and fostering female education in Bengal by establishing model primary schools for girls in the several districts of the Province, and one school of a higher stage at Chittagong, and also by appointing Hindu and Muhammadan female teachers for the extension of zenana education among the Hindus and Muhammadans respectively.

4. The number of schools shown in the above table as managed by Government increased by four, owing to four model primary schools for girls, recently started in the Chittagong Division, having been classed as "schools managed by the Department," though instructions were issued to class them as schools aided by the Department.

5. The following table gives the number of girls attending Secondary and Primary schools of different classes, both for boys and girls for the years 1889-90 and 1895-96, and for the last four successive years:—

YEAR.	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
1889-90	490	342	2,053	12,146
1895-96	480	268	1,697	10,082
1899-1900	569	208	1,366	10,449
1900-1901	539	195	1,702	10,940
1901-1902	548	179	1,872	12,199
1902-1903	631	248	1,648	12,227
						101,415
						116,169

6. Although the figures in the above table show a most gratifying increase under almost all heads during the last year, it is hardly possible to say at present that the people of Bengal evince any real interest in female education, or that they as a whole in any way appreciate its value. It will require years of patient and continued effort on the part of Government and of local effort, before the subject of female education in Bengal will be thoroughly understood by those for whose benefit it is intended. It may be again repeated that until female education is placed on its proper footing, male education also will not show its most important results.

7. It will be noted that the attendance in middle schools, i.e., schools in which girls do a little more than learn the "3-Rs." shows practically no sign of increase, proving the general and perhaps great reluctance of the orthodox classes of Hindus and Muhammadans to allow their daughters to continue their studies after they have reached a marriageable age, which may be taken to be between 9 and 12 years. The Department is, however, sparing no efforts in devising schemes for creating in females of the orthodox classes a real taste for education by assisting the spread of zenana teaching with liberal grants from Provincial Revenues. It is to be hoped that if such a feeling is created, not only will the number of female pupils attending schools increase, but also that such pupils will remain to a later age than they do at the present time.

8. It is perhaps a hopeful sign that the Department has been able to secure the services of some female teachers from the orthodox classes of Hindus and Muhammadans, who have been appointed during the last official year to assist in the work of zenana education. Many more such teachers could however, be employed, if qualified teachers of this class could be secured.

9. *Expenditure on Schools for Girls.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues (Appendix XVI) has increased from Rs. 81,592 to Rs. 92,812 or by 13·7 per cent. The expenditure from district funds has also increased considerably from Rs. 39,759 to Rs. 65,464. The expenditure from municipal funds increased slightly by Rs. 122 only. The expenditure from local sources on the other hand decreased, though the fee-receipts showed a little increase. The total expenditure from all sources, however, increased by Rs. 30,684, which is most satisfactory. Native States contributed Rs. 2,212 towards female education in their states during the last year. This appears to be a most inadequate sum.

10. *Classification of Schools for Indian Girls.*—High schools increased from six to seven owing to the opening at Chittagong of one high school for Indian girls in the last year. Their attendance also increased from 548 to 611.

There were no Middle English schools for girls in the preceding year, but one school that was returned as such during the year from the Presidency Division was classed as a middle vernacular school in the previous year. It is under the Church Missionary Society at Krishnagar. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 4,772—Rs. 210 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 4,562 from subscriptions.

The number of Middle vernacular schools for girls decreased from 24 to 21. The decrease took place in the town of Calcutta and in the Presidency,

Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions which lost one school each, while a new school has been returned from the Chota Nagpur Division.

The number of upper primary schools for girls increased from 186 to 189, but their attendance has shown a decrease. The lower primary schools for girls show by far the most satisfactory results and figures, for they have increased considerably both in number and attendance, the former from 2,466 to 3,212 or by 31·0 per cent. and the latter from 48,411 to 62,756 or by 29·6 per cent. The increase in the number of schools and of pupils took place in all the Divisions except in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, which lost one school with 12 pupils. These facts represent one of the most satisfactory features in the whole educational history of Bengal during the year under review.

11. *Results of Examinations.*—Out of 22 female candidates sent up to the last Entrance examination from schools for Indian girls ten passed, six from Calcutta and two each from Dacca and Patna. Of the successful girls, two are Native Christians, two Brahmans and six non-Brahman Hindus. At the Middle Scholarship examination, out of 116 candidates, (including four private candidates of whom all passed) 70 girls were successful. Out of 440 candidates who appeared at the Upper Primary examination, 217 or 49 per cent. passed. At the Lower Primary examination, the number of female candidates was 1,723, of whom 1,268 or 73·5 per cent. were successful. The above figures include the results of the examinations by the Calcutta standards which are respectively equivalent to the middle, upper or lower primary standards for boys' schools, and as such, these do not require to be separately dealt with in detail. The report, furnished by the Inspectress of Girls Schools, who undertakes these examinations, shows that at the different standard examinations, 350 girls altogether passed, 280 of the girls coming from Calcutta and 70 from mafassal districts. In the previous year, the number of girls passed at these examinations was 512, of whom 381 appeared from Calcutta and 131 from outside. The result in the year under review, therefore, appears to be unsatisfactory.

At the Teachership examinations (junior and senior) held simultaneously with the examinations in girls' standards, just referred to, 16 passed by the senior teachers' standard and 18 by the junior, as against 4 and 14, respectively, of the preceding year. These numbers are more satisfactory.

12. *Steps taken to increase the supply of female teachers.*—Classes for the training of native mistresses were opened during the year under review in connection with the Bethune Collegiate school, the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya and in several Mission schools for females, which were aided with liberal grants from the Provincial Revenues. Grants to missionaries have been doubled in some cases, on condition that an increased amount of work in the training of female teachers is promised.

13. As several reforms have been introduced in this section of work by starting (1) Model schools for girls, (2) by opening classes for training of Native Mistresses in connection with Secondary schools under Government and under Native and Missionary managements, and (3) by appointing orthodox Hindu and Muhammadan female teachers for the spread of zenana education, the time appears to have come for the department to collect and to embody in a register all the available statistics of the female teachers of girls' schools. This register would also give a detailed statement of their qualifications. Such a list of trained and of really good teachers, if now commenced and kept up, will in the future be complete, and there will not be the difficulty in preparing such a list as is found to be the case with the male teachers at the present time.

14. Several Missionary bodies and also Associations like the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha are earnestly working in the field of female education, and they deserve the best thanks of Government and of all the Indian community for their efforts, but it is to be regretted that the result of this most laborious work is not yet commensurate with the zeal, earnestness and devotion to work which is displayed, and that it leaves still much to be desired both in quantity and quality.

15. Mrs. Moorat who is acting temporarily as the only Inspectress of Girls Schools in Bengal, and who at present inspects schools in various districts of the Province, under my orders, according as any necessity may arise, has, during the year, examined several girls' schools situated in and near Calcutta, and in many outlying districts. The number of girls' schools in various parts

of the Province has considerably increased of late, and for their efficient inspection, an Inspectress of Schools with special training as an Inspectress, and with trained administrative capacity and who will be the Chief Inspectress of Girls Schools, has been indentured from England. Such an Inspectress will, it is hoped, do much to put female education in Bengal on a satisfactory footing.

CHAPTER X.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Chiefly written by WILLIAM W. HORNELL, Esq., B.A., Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

1. There are 79 European schools in the Province. Of these, two are Government schools (one for boys and one for girls at Kurseong), 63 are Government-aided and 14 are unaided. The increase of three schools over last year is accounted for by the opening of one pay and one free school at Sealdah under the control of the Loretto Sisters, and of a Railway school at Kharagpur.

EUROPEAN
EDUCATION.

2. At the close of the year there were 8,332 scholars on the rolls, 273 being in Government schools, 6,532 in aided schools, and 1,477 in unaided schools.

Over half of the total number of scholars attend Roman Catholic schools, about 19 per cent. attend the Church of England schools, and about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. the Government schools. The rest of the scholars attend either schools superintended by other smaller religious bodies or undenominational schools.

3. *Expenditure on European Education, (see Appendix, Table XVII).*—The total expenditure upon European education in Bengal in 1902-1903 amounted to Rs. 18,43,023, towards which Government contributed Rs. 3,21,271, that is, 17·4 per cent. of the whole. Last year the Government contribution amounted to 14·8 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The increased Government contribution is fully accounted for by (1) the special grant of Rs. 20,000 to St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and (2) by the larger building grants given during the year under report, three schools alone absorbing Rs. 45,000, the Diocesan Girls' School, Darjeeling, receiving Rs. 25,000, and the St. Helen's, Kurseong, and the Queen's Hill Schools each receiving Rs. 10,000.

4. Besides this expenditure, maintenance grants on account of 1,374 scholars receiving secondary education amounted to Rs. 48,904; those on account of 5,208 scholars receiving primary education amounted to Rs. 89,448; an expenditure of Rs. 35·9·6 per head in the case of the former, and Rs. 17·2·1 per head in the case of the latter.

5. Excluding, as exceptional, the cadet and library grants amounting to Rs. 754, the cost to Government of the Victoria School was Rs. 26,959, an average of Rs. 137 per scholar. The average cost per scholar last year was Rs. 159.

6. Excluding Rs. 1,800 for furniture and the library grant of Rs. 400, the cost to Government of the Dow Hill School amounted to Rs. 19,780, an average of Rs. 217 per scholar. The average cost per scholar last year was Rs. 201. This increase is largely due to grade increments of the teaching staff, and also to additions to the menial establishment without any corresponding increase in the fees, the number of scholars remaining stationary.

7. The cost to Government of the Training College was as follows:—Rupees 5,100 Principal's salary; Rs. 4,000 on miscellaneous items; Rs. 454 travelling for the Principal and the native students; and Rs. 1,944 on the board of European students; a total of Rs. 11,498.

8. The scholars in European schools in Bengal are largely concentrated in a few important centres. Thus, out of a total of 8,332 scholars, 5,761 attend schools in Calcutta and Howrah, 985 are in Darjeeling and Kurseong, 336 in Asansol, 311 in Bankipore, 198 in Chittagong, and 136 in Cuttack. The remaining 585 scholars attend a number of small schools scattered along the various railway lines of the Province.

9. Mr. H. A. Bamford, the permanent Inspector of European Schools, was in charge throughout the year. He spent 50 days on tour, and paid 150 visits to schools.

The Inspector of European Schools explains the short amount of touring by saying that nearly 70 per cent. of the scholars in Bengal are to be found in Calcutta and Howrah, that is, in schools which are inspected when the Inspector is not on tour, and, further, that there is a considerable amount of work, other than inspection, to be done in Calcutta, such as the routine work of the office, reports, and work connected with the annual examinations, which must be done at head-quarters. In his opinion, about 50 days spent on tour is a fair share of the Inspector's attention to schools outside Calcutta.

10. *High School Examination.*—There was a falling off in the number of candidates, the decrease being only in the case of girls. The percentage of passes has improved both in the case of boys and girls. The full number of scholarships was awarded, six to boys and two to girls, in order of merit.

Two girls were presented in the Honours Examination, one in group II.—Mathematics, and the other in group III.—Science: the former passed in the first class, and the latter in the second class.

11. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—Five candidates from aided schools were presented, of whom four passed; while 41 candidates were presented from unaided schools, of whom only 12 passed.

12. *Middle School Examination.*—There was a slight improvement in the number of candidates and in the percentage of passes.

One additional special scholarship was sanctioned by Government and awarded to a boy from St. Michael's School, Coorji, who obtained exceptionally high marks at this examination, but who was 19 days too old for a scholarship.

The boy scored 1,134 marks out of a possible 1,300, gaining "distinction" in every subject and full marks in Arithmetic, in Algebra and in Euclid. The best candidate eligible for a scholarship gained 998 marks.

13. At the close of the year, 3,273 boys and 3,009 girls were on the rolls of classes for primary instruction.

Primary School Examination.—There was a falling-off in the number of candidates, but an improvement in the number of "passes." A greater number of candidates passed in the first class.

Only 19 scholarships have been awarded up to the date of this report, one scholarship being held in abeyance as it was doubtful whether it should not be awarded to a Native Christian girl who has adopted European habits and mode of life. The matter is still under discussion.

14. *Training institution:*—Nine women students completed their year's training at Kurseong in December. At the close of the session, they all passed a satisfactory test, both practical and theoretical, and, with the exception of one who has gone to England for a short time, are now engaged as teachers in schools in the province.

15. As in the past year there were more applications from female teachers than could be provided for, but there was not a single male applicant. Two batches of six Native teachers attended the training college during the year.

16. *Teacher's Examination.*—Three pupil teachers of the Calcutta Free School, Girls' Department, were examined in November 1902, two in the 2nd year, and one in the 1st year. All passed.

The Kindergarten class at the Welland Memorial School, which also trains young women to be teachers in Kindergarten methods, continues to do good work.

17. *Volunteer Training.*—The cadets who became efficient during the year numbered 1,286, against 1,080 in the previous year.

The distribution of the efficient is as follows:—

Armenian College, 75; Calcutta Boys' School, 63; Calcutta Free School, 92; Catholic Male Orphanage, 104; Doveton College, 73; La Martinière School, 40; St. Gregory's School, Dacca, 15; St. James's High School, 41; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, 127; St. Joseph's High School, 284; St. Michael's High School, Coorji, 93; St. Patrick's High School, Asansol, 53; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 57; Victoria School, Kurseong, 77; St. Xavier's College, 92.

The grant for efficient cadets amounted to Rs. 6,480. It was spent judiciously by the schools, in ways calculated to popularise volunteering.

The Catholic Male Orphanage Company won the prize for drill annually presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

The shooting of the cadets was as good as usual.

The Armenian College Company won the "Avetoom Challenge Cup" and the "Silver Bugle" for volley firing, the St. James's Company gained the second prize for volley firing and the "Toker Cup", whilst the "Avetoom aggregate cup" was won by the Free School Company.

The St. Joseph's High School Company won the "Halford Shield", thus, for the eleventh time, succeeding in occupying the premier position in the battalion. The Armenian College Company came in second with but a loss of one point.

18. A shooting range is required for the St. Michael's School Cadet Company at Coorji. At present the boys have to go to Khagole, a distance of six miles, whenever they wish to practise, or to do their class-firing.

19. *Technical classes.*—The results of the Technical classes opened in connexion with the European schools from which special reports on the working of these classes have been received are quoted below:—

"The St. Joseph's Free School, Calcutta, has special classes in type-writing, shorthand, telegraphy and book-keeping. There are 12 boys now in the classes, and 13 left during the year. Four boys found employment as shorthand-typists in various firms in Calcutta on the initial salary of Rs. 30 and 40 a month. Five boys were admitted as probationers in the telegraph office, and the remaining four boys have gone to the paying department of the school to continue their studies for the High School Examination."

"In the Catholic Male Orphanage there are 42 boys receiving instruction in type-writing and telegraphy and 33 in book-keeping and shorthand. Twenty-six boys passed out during the year of whom 20 joined the Government Telegraph Office; two apprenticed themselves to the Electrical Engineering Works, three are employed as trade assistants and one has taken service on the jetties."

"The Calcutta Free School has four boys learning type-writing only and 22 boys learning type-writing and shorthand. Two boys passed out last year; one is employed in the Custom House as typist and shorthand writer, and the other is continuing his studies in the Calcutta Boys School. Others have left without completing the course."

"The Loretto Orphanage, Entally, has opened classes in type-writing, shorthand, dress-making, plain and fancy needle work, cooking and household duties. Twenty-five girls attend these classes. As the classes were opened only last year: none have yet passed out."

"The Loretto Day School at Bow Bazar has also classes in type-writing and dress-making. From the report of the Head Mistress I gather that the classes are not popular, but they are still carrying on the work with the hope that the prejudice of parents against these classes will gradually give way."

CHAPTER XI.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

MUHAMMADAN
EDUCATION.

1. A table given as Appendix XVIII shows the number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions, and the percentage of this number to the total number of pupils under education in 1902 and 1903. The total number of pupils of all religions, and in all classes of institutions in Bengal increased from 1,667,661 to 1,754,655, or by 5·2 per cent. The increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils was from 462,674 to 489,615, thus giving a higher percentage, equal to 5·8. This is very satisfactory, as it indicates that the Muhammadans of Bengal are beginning to avail themselves more eagerly of the facilities afforded for the extension of education in this country than was the case in former years, and even more eagerly than Hindus. Though the relative percentage of Muhammadans decreased slightly in Arts Colleges, in High and Middle English schools and in some elementary private institutions, it rose in Professional Colleges, Middle Vernacular and Training Schools and Madrasahs, as also in advanced private institutions teaching Arabic or Persian. The rise in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils attending public institutions from 25·05 to 25·2 is also a sure sign of progress.

2. The schools exclusively intended for the education of Muhammadans are: (1) Madrasahs, (2) advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian, and (3) Koran schools. Though the Koran schools have little direct value from an educational point of view, they are indispensable to the Muhammadan community, as according to their religious rules and customs, no Muhammadan child is allowed to be admitted to a school for secular education before he has been taught to recite from the Koran. Now that the number of Muhammadan inspecting

officers has been and is being increased, it is hoped that, through their influence and exertions, the study of secular subjects will be gradually introduced in these religious schools, so as to make them also schools for elementary secular education.

3. Madrasahs in which Muhammadan pupils form 99·6 per cent. are the chief places for education of the children of the middle and respectable classes of Muhammadans. The number of Madrasahs increased from 36 to 55. Of these, 6 were managed by Government, 21 were aided and 28 were unaided. The total cost of the Madrasahs increased from Rs. 84,577 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 89,085, of which Rs. 26,714 was met from Provincial Revenues. Some of the Government Madrasahs are virtually high schools, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. There is a special examination for Madrasahs called the Central Examination of Madrasahs.

SUCCESS OF MUHAMMADANS AT THE DIFFERENT UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

4. During the year under report, one Muhammadan passed the M. A. examination, 19 the B.A. examination, 65 the F.A. examination, and 176 the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University. Four hundred and seventy-nine passed the Middle Scholarship examination, 1,583 the Upper Primary and 10,306 the Lower Primary Scholarship examination during the year under review. Besides these, 11 passed the last B.L. examination, 9 the University Medical examinations, 8 the Vernacular Medical School examinations, and 26 passed the examinations of Survey and Technical Schools. At the Central Examinations of Madrasahs, which are exclusively intended for Muhammadans, 196 candidates competed, of whom 130 were successful. At the last Training School examinations, 17 passed, against 24 in the previous year. It is gratifying to observe that there is now no examination open to public competition in which Muhammadans are not represented.

SPECIAL ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

5. Muhammadan pupils still continue to enjoy (1) the privileges of free studentship to the limit of 8 per cent. of the school population in Aided High schools, and 12 free studentships in any one school; (2) the benefits from the Mohsin fund chiefly in the shape of remission in part of fees payable to schools and colleges, and (3) several special scholarships (junior, senior and graduate) created by Government with a view to enable them to receive collegiate education. The establishment of hostels for Muhammadans also receives special consideration from the Department. In filling up vacancies in the posts of Sub-Inspectors, *guru-instructors* and teachers in schools under public management, preference is, for the present, generally given to Muhammadan applicants on the principle that the number of appointments held by Hindus and Muhammadans should be made more nearly proportional to their numbers in each district. District Boards have created special scholarships for Muhammadans. In fixing rates of stipends to Primary Schools, special consideration is shown to those that are attended chiefly by Muhammadan pupils. A Middle School in Calcutta, exclusively intended for Muhammadans, was established by Government during the year under report.

CHAPTER XII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

1. This chapter deals with institutions maintained (1) for the education of the sons of native chiefs and others of high rank, and (2) for the education of aboriginal and backward races.

(1) EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND OTHERS OF HIGH RANK.

2. The only institution in Bengal in which pupils of this class receive education is the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad, which though returned as a Madrasah, is practically a high English school imparting instruction up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University to the descendants and relatives of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. It had 45 pupils on the rolls on the 31st

March last, against 40 in the previous year. Of these, 26 were resident-boarders, 5 day-boarders, and 14 purely day-scholars. The total expenditure on the Madrasah was Rs. 12,055 which was entirely paid from the Provincial Revenues. One pupil appeared at the Entrance Examination of 1903, but was unsuccessful. The discipline of the school has much improved under the superintendence of its present Head Master, Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre. Arrangements are being made to enlarge the school compound.

3. In the Orissa Division, sons of the native chiefs receive education at the Revenshaw Collegiate School or at the High School at Mayurbhanj. During the last official year there were in the collegiate school two such pupils—one from the Raj family at Aul and one from Madhupur. A relative of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj passed the last Entrance Examination from the local high school.

4. In the Chota Nagpur Division there are no schools specially intended for the education of the sons of native chiefs. In Singhbhum, the grandson of the Chief of Seraikela, two sons of the Thakur of Kharsawan, and the children of the zamindar of Echa read in the local middle English schools. In Palamau, the relations of the leading families at Ranka, Sonepur and Chainpur are regular students in the local zilla school. The sons of the zamindar of Bisrampur read in the Bisrampur middle English school.

(2) EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL RACES.

5. The aboriginal races of Bengal are to be found chiefly (1) in the Burdwan Division, where the majority of the aboriginal school population are Sonthals living in Bankura, Midnapore, and in the Raniganj subdivision of Burdwan ; (2, in the Rajshahi Division, where they consist of Sonthals, Bunias, Uraons, Mechs Bhutias, Mals, Murias, and Turis ; (3) in the Chittagong Division, where Chakmas, Hill Maghs and Tipperas are aborigines ; (4) in the Bhagalpur Division, where the aborigines consist of Sonthals, Paharias, Kols, Bhils, and Mahulis ; (5) in the Orissa Division and Orissa Tributary Mahals, where they consist of Bhunyas, Kurmis and Khairas, Khonds and Gonds and Sabars and Sonthals, and (6) in the Chota Nagpur Division, in which they consist of Sonthals of Maubhum and Hazaribagh, Munda Kols and Uraons of Ranchi and Hos of Singhbhum.

6. The following are abstracts from the Divisional Reports showing what steps have been taken to foster education among these aborigines :—

In the Burdwan Division, 8 pathshals are maintained in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts for the education of miners' children at the annual cost of Rs. 800 paid from Provincial Revenues. There is a lower primary school in the Kalna subdivision getting a monthly stipend of Rs. 6 sanctioned from the District fund for this purpose. The District Board of Birbhum paid during the year Rs. 832 to 16 lower primary schools in Birbhum chiefly attended by Sonthals. In Bankura, the Wesleyan Mission and in Midnapore the American Baptist Mission have under them a number of schools intended for the education of the Sonthals. The Bhimpur Mission in Midnapore has 49 village schools for Sonthals besides a training school at Bhimpur.

It is reported that there is no hope of attracting the aborigines of Rajshahi to schools without strong inducements. The Inspector of Schools now recommends the sanction of some 8-rupee special pathsalas for this purpose.

In the Dacca Division, two upper and two lower primary schools, attended by the children of Garos, Koch, Mandai, Hajan, Rajbansi, and Mech, received liberal grants from the District Board of Mymensingh.

In the Chittagong Division there are three schools for Maghs—one for boys and one for girls at Cox's bazar and one for boys at Ramu. Instruction in these schools is given in Burmese up to the fourth standard prescribed in the Burma Education Code. Some boys learn Bengali in addition. The people of the hill tracts consist of Chakmas, Hill Maghs, and Tipperas. Besides the High school at Rangamati, there were 103 primary schools which were attended by 1,430 pupils from these backward races. Eight night-schools situated on the Lamai Hills in Tippera, are attended by Tipperas, mostly adults who have work to do during the day. These schools receive liberal grants from the District funds.

In the Bhagalpur Division, the aboriginal pupils increased from 6,574 to 8,267, of whom 826 were Christians. The largest increase took place in the

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES. Sonthal Parganas. A special inspecting staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, and two Inspecting Pandits is maintained in this district for fostering education among the aborigines. There is a special grant from the Provincial Revenues of Rs. 9,500 per annum placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of this district for the promotion of Sonthal education. Moreover, extensive missionary organisations are at work for the purpose of spreading education among these tribes.

In the Orissa Division, the Khonds of Angul and the Sonthals of Balasore form the majority of the aboriginal school population. They have their own tribal languages, though they have hitherto received instruction through the medium of Uriya. It is possible that teaching in a language which is not their own true vernacular has proved to be a hinderance to their progress and that to improve education among these tribes, they should be taught through the medium of their own vernacular. The difficulty at once comes in that many small aboriginal tribes could not be taught through their own vernacular which may be in itself imperfect and incapable of improvement. Enquiries on this point have been set on foot, and it is possible in the case of these Sonthals, they will have to be taught through books in the Sonthali language, but printed in the Uriya character. A similar arrangement, but with the books printed in Bengali may possibly be desirable in the Sonthal Parganas. The other small tribes have scarcely any claim to similar treatment.

Schools specially intended for aborigines exist in all the Orissa tributary mahals. These numbered 47 in all and were mostly maintained or aided by the native States. In the year under review, the majority of them received aid from Government. Six schools started in Keonjhar for the children of the Bhunyas, failed to attract pupils during the year. Of 1,788 aboriginal pupils returned from these States, 1,390 belonged to Mayurbhanj alone.

The total number of aboriginal pupils returned from the Chota Nagpur Division was 21,561, of whom 6,539 were Christians. The various missionary organisations at work in this Division for the spread of education among the aboriginal tribes are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year under notice. The number of schools under them is gradually increasing. The total expenditure on these schools, however, fell from Rs. 11,497 to Rs. 7,435 during the year.

7. The total number of pupils representing the low class Hindus in Public and Private institutions during the year was 60,731. From these, 75 students passed the middle scholarship examination, and 6 obtained middle scholarships; 198 passed the upper primary scholarship examination, and 7 gained scholarships; while 1,513 passed the lower primary scholarship examination and 17 of them obtained lower primary scholarships.

8. The number of students of the indigent classes of Muhammadans returned from institutions of various classes during the last official year was 43,832; of these two passed the last Entrance examination and one gained a junior scholarship; 19 passed the middle scholarship examination, and one gained a scholarship; 77 passed the upper primary and 701 passed the lower primary examinations, two obtaining upper primary, and 12 lower primary scholarships.

9. Eight thousand three hundred and ninety-eight aboriginal Christians and 31,764 non-Christian aborigines attended the various classes of institutions during the last year. Of the aboriginal Christians altogether 567 boys passed the public examinations, viz., 5 the Entrance examination—34 the middle scholarship, 51 the upper primary and 277 the lower primary scholarship examinations. Of the passed candidates three obtained middle scholarships, 51 upper and 9 lower primary scholarships. Of the non-Christian aborigines, 650 pupils passed the departmental examinations—16 at the middle, 40 at the upper primary and 594 at the lower primary scholarship examinations. One middle scholarship, three upper primary and 28 lower primary scholarships were awarded to the successful aboriginal pupils.

10. The progress of education among Bedias, Maghs, and other backward races represented in schools in the Rajshahi, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions, is not at present as satisfactory as might be desired. All possible efforts therefore should be made to spread primary education among these classes of people by starting primary schools with liberal grants from the primary funds.

CHAPTER XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

“Private institutions” include all indigenous schools in which the course of instruction, however advanced it may be, has not yet been materially influenced by the system of education adopted and followed by the department or by the University, and which, consequently, submit to no public test. From the nature of the case it is therefore very difficult to say whether such schools are doing well or not. Practically also they are not included in the ordinary departmental system of inspection.

PRIVATE
INSTITUTIONS.

2. These schools are comprised in the following classes—

- (1) Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian, (b) Sanskrit, and (c) any other oriental classics ;
- (2) Elementary—teaching a vernacular only, or teaching a vernacular mainly ;
- (3) Elementary—teaching the Koran ; and
- (4) “Other schools.”

3. *Advanced Schools.*—Attempts have been made in Bengal by the establishment of new standards of examinations to bring under the influence of the Department advanced institutions teaching Sanskrit, which form the most important class of private institutions. By this means most of the advanced institutions teaching Sanskrit (or Sanskrit tōls) have been brought to some extent under the control of the Department. Their pandits are given rewards on the results of examinations and their pupils are awarded stipends from the public funds, also on the results of examinations in the higher and lower standards prescribed by Government. This system may perhaps continue for a time, but it cannot be considered to represent an altogether satisfactory method of working the tols. Now that regular courses of study are prescribed for these “Tols” and their progress in different standards is tested by annual examinations held under the control of the department, those that appear on the books of the Registrar for these examinations are, under Government orders contained in its Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for 1897-98, classed as “Special schools” under the head of Public Institutions. The number of unrecognised tols, which rose to 1,916 with 18,615 pupils in 1893-94 decreased, under this change of policy and classification, to 1,160 with 9,917 pupils in 1901-1902 and to 1,010 with 9,106 pupils in the year under report. There has thus been an equivalent increase in the number of “Special or Other schools” under the head of special instruction, owing to the transfer of the recognised tols to this class.

4. But no similar change has taken place in the number of *maktabs* or somewhat advanced schools, teaching Arabic or Persian. The highest schools for teaching Arabic and Persian in Bengal at the present time are the Madrasahs, and *maktabs* may perhaps in time gradually rise in the scale of teaching and become Madrasahs. A central examination for Bengal Madrasahs has been instituted in the hope of fostering these institutions and the study of these languages, and though every encouragement is given, the vitality of these institutions does not seem to be so great as that of the corresponding Sanskrit institutions.

5. In 1893-94 the number of these *maktabs* was 1,225, which decreased in the last year to 1,187, or by 38 only in the course of the last ten years. In the preceding year, the number returned was 1,142. Now that the number of Muhammadan inspecting officers in the department is steadily increasing, it is hoped that, through their influence, reforms similar to those adopted in tols may be gradually introduced, and that the teachers of the old type may be replaced by better men who have passed the Central Examinations of Madrasahs.

6. *Elementary Schools.*—Under the head of Elementary Private institutions teaching a vernacular only or teaching mainly a vernacular language we have a class of schools which practically form a kind of nursery for the system of primary education. Such schools have as a rule no fixed course of study and no duly recognized or qualified teachers, and they may be good or bad according to circumstances. In most cases they are very indifferent schools. The

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. number of these schools for boys and girls returned in 1893-94 was 4,899, but it decreased to 3,869 in 1901-1902 and to 3,267 in the year under review. It is believed that the above decrease merely represents a transfer of schools and pupils to the list of organized primary schools of the department, and the figures may, therefore, be regarded with satisfaction.

7. *Koran schools.*—That these schools have little educational value is admitted by the Muhammadan officers of the department, but they are valued by the Muhammadan community, inasmuch as their children—both boys and girls—learn to recite the Koran in them. In the year 1893-94, the number of the Koran schools was 5,251 with 64,551 pupils. In the year 1901-1902, it had decreased to 3,667 schools with 53,099 pupils, whereas 3,824 Koran schools with 55,976 pupils (or 11·4 per cent. of the total Muhammadan pupils) were returned from the several Divisions during the year under report. What is wanted is that under the influence of the Muhammadan inspecting officers of the Department and of more enlightened educated Muhammadan opinion such schools will combine a fair amount of secular education with this religious instruction. Considerable improvement in Muhammadan education would probably result if this change could be introduced.

8. *Other schools.*—These schools are generally of non-descript character. In 1902-1903 their number was 177 (165 for boys and 12 for girls) against 160 (148 for boys and 12 for girls) in the preceding year. The Chittagong Division returned 56 and Patna Division 41 such schools. The schools in the former are (with one exception) all Kyoungs or monastic schools conducted by Buddhist teachers. Some of these schools may come under the category of "Advanced Private institutions teaching any other Oriental classics," if the instruction is given to the pupils through the medium of the Pali language, but no information is given if this is the case or not.

CHAPTER XIV.—HOSTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, AND STUDENTS' MESSES.

**HOSTELS,
BOARDING-
HOUSES, AND
STUDENTS'
MESSES.**

1. In the second Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, Mr. Nash observed that "in the North-Western Provinces boarding-houses are attached to nearly all the zilla schools and about 12 per cent. of the scholars in these schools reside in them; and that these boarding-houses continue to be among the most important and successful features of our schools." Students are attracted by such institutions from the mofussil or country districts to various centres of education. They are, therefore, chiefly intended for the convenience of students who come from villages for the purpose of education to reside in cities or towns where they have no parents or guardians or relatives to look after them. To look after the interest of these out-station students such institutions as these are indispensably necessary, and if placed under responsible supervision, are calculated to exert a very wholesome influence. Indeed the influence as to the formation of character by the discipline and education in a well-managed hostel is quite as great as that received by a student in his college or school. Hence in the Panjab, it is a standing regulation that, as far as possible, a boarding house should be attached to every secondary school, and this is to a great extent the same in the case of colleges. In Bengal, on the other hand, this most necessary requirement in regard to colleges and secondary schools for Indian boys is in a distinctly backward condition. Thus the number of Government and aided Arts Colleges and high schools for Indian boys in this Province over which the Department can exercise either partial or full control, is 295 with 60,945 pupils, viz., 16 Arts Colleges with 3,338 pupils and 279 High Schools with 57,607 pupils. The number of boarding-houses (Government aided and unaided) for Indian pupils returned during the last year was 279, having altogether only 7,406 inmates, of whom no less than 2,685 pupils belonged to Primary and Special Schools. From the present state of the form (General Table VIII), it is not possible to ascertain how many of these hostels are attached to Government colleges and schools, and how many are working in connection with aided institutions. But assuming that most of the inmates of these hostels who are pupils of Arts Colleges and secondary schools, are students of Government and aided institutions, it is clear that there is still much room

for the development of this system in Bengal. It is seen from the statistics received during the last year from the hostels for Indian pupils, that of the total number of inmates, 697 belonged to Arts Colleges and 4,044 to secondary schools. These two figures form only 7·8 per cent. of the whole attendance (viz. 60,945) of Arts Colleges and High Schools which are, in some way or other, under the departmental control. Evidently the majority of the out-station students still have to live in messes. Formerly many such students lived in most undesirable localities and with very undesirable surroundings, and the majority of the students in the towns lived in unrecognized insanitary lodgings where they were under no sort of inspection, control or supervision. Such students are gradually being drafted to hostels opened in connection with the institutions to which they belong and which are receiving aid from public funds, and these hostels are worked under rules approved by the department. Such out-station students who cannot be taken into hostels are compelled to live in messes which are under regular supervision of public officers, including the authorities of the schools and colleges concerned, in accordance with the rules prescribed by Government. This has produced a healthy tone in the conduct of the students. The guardians are now somewhat more free from anxiety about the health and morals of their wards, while living away from them, than they were formerly.

2. Comparing the figures of the last two years, it is most satisfactory and gratifying to find that the hostels for Indian males increased during the year under review from 242 to 279, or by 15·3 per cent., while their inmates increased nearly in the same ratio, viz., from 6,419 to 7,406, or by 15·4 per cent. The hostels for females also increased by 9, from 34 to 43, and their inmates from 1,394 to 2,380. This is very satisfactory. It may be remarked in this connexion that most of the inmates of the hostels for females attend schools under the management of Christian Missionaries and Brahmos.

3. *Expenditure on Hostels and Boarding-houses for Indian Pupils.*—The total expenditure incurred during 1902-1903 on hostels for Indian boys and girls amounted to Rs. 3,85,700, of which the sum of Rs. 25,953 was met from Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 873 from local funds.

4. General Table VIII, which is appended to this Report, shows all hostels for both Indian and European pupils. In the previous year, their total number was 316 with 11,341 inmates; while 363 hostels with 13,201 inmates were returned in the year under review. The total expenditure on these hostels increased from Rs. 8,67,719 to Rs. 8,96,854. The cost to Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 39,542 to Rs. 46,094, the amount of Local Fund expenditure decreased by Re. 1 only. As hostels and boarding houses are intended chiefly for the convenience of students who come from villages or Board areas, the District Boards should undoubtedly bear a considerable portion of the cost of building and equipping mofussil hostels. Up to the present time, however, the responsibility of the starting of hostels in the mofussil centres of education seems to have been generally overlooked by local authorities. It is time that action should be taken in this direction.

5. Among the hostels managed by Government, the Eden Hindu Hostel in Calcutta continues to be the best of its kind. The number of its inmates on the 31st March last was 241 and the amount of expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs. 30,714 of which Rs. 2,820 only was paid from Provincial Revenues.

6. The number of inmates in the Elliott Madrasah Hostel, which is next in importance, was 118. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,198, of which Rs. 3,039 was raised from fees. This hostel has been extended by the addition of a third storey, which has been opened since 1st September 1902, which gives an increased accommodation of 50 inmates.

7. Other hostels under public management which have a smaller number of inmates require no special mention in a condensed report such as the present is.

HOSTELS,
BOARDING-
HOUSES, AND
STUDENTS'
MESSES.

CHAPTER XV.—PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

1. *Physical Training.*—Physical exercise of some kind or other is rapidly becoming very popular with most of the students in Arts and Professional Colleges under public or private management, and most of these institutions

PHYSICAL AND
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TRAINING.

now have their own athletic clubs, while the students regularly play football, cricket, lawn-tennis, hockey and other European games, as well as, in some cases, native games as well.

2. The Principal, Presidency College, reports that the students are beginning to realise, to some extent, the advantages of physical training. The financial condition of the athletic club of this college is so satisfactory that, with the accumulated funds raised from subscriptions, two large tents were purchased during the last two years. The Principal, Dacca College, reports that the European residents of that town took great interest in the annual athletic sports of the college and collegiate school, and helped to make them a success both by personal help and with money. Similar evidence of the popularity of athletic sports comes from other quarters.

3. *Drill.*—Arrangements have been made in the Calcutta Madrasah and in the Regimental Gymnasium at Dinapore, for the training of the Gymnastic and Drill Masters of Government Zilla and other schools. These classes have improved the teaching of drill and gymnastics in these schools to a very large extent.

With a view to popularise drill in all classes of schools, it has been included in the course of the 1st grade Training schools, so that the newly-trained men will be able to introduce it, wherever they go. Under the new scheme of vernacular education, this subject has been included in the course of studies for each standard. From the 3rd year of the infant class (which is equivalent to the B class of the Lower Primary schools) boys have to regularly practise elementary drill and gymnastic exercises.

A Drill book prepared by Mr. Sharp of the Victoria College at Kurseong under requisition from the Director of Public Instruction, and founded on the Drill book in use in the Central Provinces Education Department, called "*Deshi Kasarath*," has been translated into Bengali, Hindi and Uriya for introduction in Primary and Secondary schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Drill, when introduced at first into a school, did not appear to be very popular, but there are now distinct evidences that it is becoming more popular, specially among the younger boys in schools, and as these boys gradually rise to the higher classes, it is believed, this subject will be a very popular one.

The influence of drill on the behaviour of boys in a class is most marked, and an experienced Inspector can now at once tell even by the behaviour of boys in a class, and also by the position occupied by them when standing up to answer questions, whether the boys in the class have been taught drill and to a certain extent, he can also judge whether it has been well taught or not. There is not the slightest doubt that drill, well and thoroughly taught, improves to a most marked extent, the discipline in a school and the habit of attention to orders.

4. *Moral Training.*—The following will give a general idea of the steps that are being taken by the Educational Department to influence beneficially the moral tone of the students in the schools and colleges in Bengal:—

- (1) Hostels and boarding-houses have been established in large centres of education for boys whose parents and guardians do not reside in the neighbourhood of the college or school attended by their wards. Colleges with large attendance have generally separate hostels attached to them. As colleges of minor importance are not as yet in a position to provide themselves with hostels of their own, the students are compelled to live in messes licensed and managed under rules prescribed by Government. The reports sent in by inspecting officers show that there has been a general desire to carry out the wishes of Government in this matter.
- (2) Inter-school rules and inter-college rules which apply to all institutions under departmental control, or which compete for Government scholarships, have been established to minimize the evils resulting from unhealthy competition between rival schools and colleges.
- (3) Breaches of discipline are punished by depriving scholars of certain privileges, by the imposition of fines, and by expulsion or rustication in cases of persistent misconduct.
- (4) No text-books dealing exclusively with moral subjects have been prescribed for any class of schools, the preparation and use of such books having been found to involve almost insuperable

difficulties. The supervision exercised by the Director and by the Text-book Committees under the rules prescribed by Government, is sufficient to prevent the adoption in schools of books of an unhealthy moral tone. Thus there is a rule that no book which is not included in the authorised list of text-books published by Government can be used in schools receiving support from public revenues. Another rule also precludes the use in private institutions that compete for public scholarships, of books which are disapproved by Government. This gives the Department practically complete control in the matter of school books, unless such books are introduced without its knowledge.

- (5) Professors of colleges and teachers of different classes of schools have been instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity of inculcating morality in the students under their charge.

5. *Discipline.*—A state of discipline which may be described as fairly good, or even good according to Indian standards, has been maintained throughout the year in the great majority of cases in colleges and in schools of different classes, and among the officers of different ranks in this Department.

6. The following are the most important cases of breach of discipline which have been reported from Government colleges and schools during the year:—

- (1) In the Dacca College, the caned seats of four chairs were cut diagonally, so that they could not be used.
- (2) A student of the Krishnagar College was expelled for misconduct from the attached hostel.
- (3) A student of the Ravenshaw College, who brought a false charge against a shop-keeper, was rusticated.
- (4) In the Dumka Zilla School, certain students were reported to have broken open the Assistant Head Master's box in order to manipulate the answer papers given in at an examination, and to have burnt down the school house.

Other cases of misconduct, such as the assaulting of teachers tampering with transfer certificates by boys, or wilful disregard of the Head Master's orders by the subordinate teachers that took place, occurred mostly in schools under private management. All the cases, when proved, were seriously dealt with.

7. The cases in which offenders were criminally prosecuted and punished were:—

- (1) A Primary School teacher in the district of Midnapore was criminally prosecuted and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for dishonest practices at the Lower Primary examination.
- (2) An Inspecting Pandit of Dinajpur in the Rajshahi Division was dismissed for taking bribes.
- (3) The Head Pandit of a Middle School at Champaran and a *guru* of Saran were convicted of filthy offences, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) In Cuttack, an Inspecting Pandit was dismissed and a Sub-Inspector of Schools suspended for misstatement of facts.

CHAPTER XVI.—EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

1. A Conference was held in the Director's office, during the year under report, to consider a scheme in connexion with the important question of spreading zenana education among the orthodox classes of Hindus and Muhammadans, as the ordinary system of female education scarcely seems to have reached these classes of people. The scheme formulated was based on paragraph 640 of the report of the Indian Education Commission appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 3rd February 1882, in which the following words occur:—

EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCES.

“If a girl, in learning to read a religious book, acquires the power of reading the vernacular, it is, at least, something accomplished and may serve as a basis of something more.”

2. This Conference was attended by several experienced Hindu and Muhammadan Officers of the Department who might be reasonably said to command the respect of the communities they represented. A detailed scheme of work was formulated, and on their recommendation it has been sanctioned by Government and has since been put in operation.

3. No formal Conference was held in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions during the year. Conferences were held in several districts of the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, at which Guru instructors and teachers of Secondary and Primary schools were invited to attend. They were presided over by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who thoroughly explained at the meetings the main principles and advantages of the new system of vernacular education.

4. A Conference, lasting over a week, which was presided over by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, was held, during the year under notice, at Chandpur in the Chittagong Division. Rules were framed with a view to carry out the recent Government orders abolishing payments by results to Primary schools and reviving the stipendiary system throughout the Province.

5. Conferences were held at the office of the Inspectors of Schools of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, in which the various educational reforms, introduced in the Province during the year under report, were discussed, and steps were suggested to give effect to them. Conferences of Inspecting Officers and of the teachers of these Divisions were also held in several places in the interior, with a view to explain to teachers the principles of the Kindergarten system.

6. Several Conferences were held by the Sub-Inspectors of the Orissa Tributary Mahals to explain to the teachers of the schools and their pupils and also to the guardians and parents of the pupils the advantages of the new system of vernacular education and of the bi-manual training in penmanship. The Superintendent of Education in the Mayurbhanj State attended the Conference held at Baripada.

7. The Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Chota Nagpur Division, while on tour in the mufassal, held several conferences of Gurus and Guru instructors, to explain to them the new system of education in all its bearings.

8. It is impossible to overestimate the amount of good that is derived from such conferences, in which the different classes of officers are enabled to avail themselves of the experience of their colleagues in various important educational questions.

CHAPTER XVII.—TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

1. The present Committees were constituted in accordance with the rules published in the Government Notification No. 2992, dated the 13th November 1900. These rules define the relation of the Committees to the Education Department and to the Local Government in the selection of text-books for Secondary and Primary schools for Indian pupils, and explain the duties of Managers of schools towards the Text-Book Committees, the Education Department and the Government.

2. Under the rules there are three Committees, namely the Central, Bihar and Orissa Text-Book Committees. The Central Text-Book Committee which works in Calcutta has for its *ex-officio* President the Director of Public Instruction, and for Secretary the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division. It consists of 20 members, two-thirds of whom are Government officials, the rest being non-official gentlemen. It deals mainly with books written in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit. The Bihar and Orissa Committees, containing 8 and 5 members respectively, are practically Sub-Committees appointed to deal with books written in the vernaculars of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

3. The number of books, received and subjected to preliminary examination under rule 18 of the rules, was altogether 459, written in various languages. Of these, 319 books only stood the preliminary test instituted by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. The Central Text Book Committee received for examination during the year no less than 245 books, of which 39 books were recommended as text-books, and 17 as prize and library books.

5. The Bihar Committee, at a meeting held in November 1902, considered the case of 42 books and approved 23 as text-books, one as a prize-book, two as library books and two as both library and prize-books.

6. The Orissa Committee at Cuttack altogether approved of 16 books during the year under report.

7. A consolidated list of the approved books sent in by the three Committees is submitted to Government, and the list, as approved by Government, is published in January of each year in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

8. Besides these Committees, a Special Committee was appointed by Government to consider books prepared under the new scheme for vernacular education, sanctioned in Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901. This Committee had to examine no less than 203 books, mostly written in English, for translation, after approval, into the various vernaculars of the province. Only 94 books were considered as suitable for text-books with certain modifications and improvements, which were communicated to the authors and publishers concerned. The vernacular editions of these books were examined by the different Text-book Committees in respect of their style and idiom. The defects pointed out by the Committees were again communicated to the parties concerned with the request to attend to them when finally publishing the books. It took much time to bring out these vernacular editions, and with a view to starting the new scheme without delay, it was found necessary to publish the lists in sections from time to time without waiting for a complete list.

9. *Calcutta School Book Society*.—The dépôt of this Society, situated in Wellington Square, Calcutta, continues to be the chief agency for the distribution of school books and useful literature published in Bengal in the English language. During the year under review, the Committee of the Society has made many important changes in the working of the Society and in its management. It has now been put on a more business-like footing than it was in the past. Its management under Mr. Seymour Hale, the new Secretary, has become much more vigorous and enterprising, and altogether it is to be hoped, the Society will in future do much more useful and important work than has been the case in recent years.

10. *Libraries*.—There is no educational library managed by Government for the use of the public. Each Government college and school has a library attached to it for the use of the teachers and students, the library being under the control of the Principal or the Head Master, who has a librarian working under him. These libraries are managed under certain rules issued by the department. For each Government institution there is a library allowance sanctioned by Government, and from this allowance new books are purchased and added to the library.

11. Most of the Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal, of which short accounts are received annually for submission to Government, are public libraries intended for the promotion of the knowledge of literature—English, Sanskrit or Bengali.

CALCUTTA,

A. PEDLER, F.R.S., C.I.E.,

The 21st September 1903.

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the attendance and cost of education of each pupil in Secondary and Primary Schools for Indian boys during 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year for each school.	Average daily attendance for each school.	Percentage of attendance on the roll-number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF EACH PUPIL—		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	50	278	223	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	416	332	70·2	12 4 1	35 5 6
					79·8	4 13 1	25 3 3
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	224	145	141	76·2	2 2 10	6 7 11
Unaided	265	229	175	76·4	...	15 15 7
Total High Schools for boys	544	217	167	76·9	...	19 5 4
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	5	65	53	81·5	16 2 1	23 13 6
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	33	81	63	77·7	3 8 8	10 3 6
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	603	70	56	80·0	2 15 10	11 7 10
Unaided	266	65	50	76·0	...	8 8 1
Total Middle English Schools for boys	967	69	51	77·3	...	10 11 7
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	18	62	45	72·6	6 1 4	8 2 2
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	118	54	43	79·6	1 14 0	8 11 5
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	674	51	40	78·4	2 9 1	7 15 3
Unaided	90	58	46	76·1	...	5 15 7
Total Middle Vernacular Schools for boys	930	52	41	78·8	...	7 13 10
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	16	33	24	72·7	1 11 7	3 1 6
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	9	26	19	73·0	1 5 8	4 11 9
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	4,135	41	32	78·0	1 9 6	3 11 8
Unaided	66	38	30	78·9	...	3 9 1
Total Upper Primary Schools for boys	4,516	41	32	78·0	...	3 11 7
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	3	25	22	88·0	3 10 3	3 10 3
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	9	40	32	80·0	3 0 11	3 15 11
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	33,500	25	20	80·0	1 0 3	2 14 4
Unaided	8,852	16	14	87·5	...	2 2 7
Total Lower Primary Schools for boys	42,352	23	19	82·6	...	3 12 0

APPENDIX II.

Comparative statement showing the percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age, district by district.

Position in 1901. 1902.	Position in 1902. 1903.	DISTRICT.	Male population.	Number of boys of school- going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL- GOING AGE.	
					1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Beogly	...	528,279	79,241	43,010	42,510	54.7
5	2	Noakhali	...	468,777	85,316	41,643	45,205	48.8
3	3	Chittagong	...	641,392	96,209	48,352	50,126	52.1
4	4	Howrah	...	43,525	65,928	32,279	31,292	48.9
2	5	Midnapore	...	1,310,233	208,531	106,246	97,105	50.9
7	6	24-Parganas	...	1,002,208	163,936	68,437	74,737	41.7
6	7	Bakergunge	...	1,175,303	176,385	71,549	70,948	45.6
8	8	Bankura	...	549,481	82,423	31,020	35,072	41.2
11	9	Birbhum	...	441,680	60,703	26,736	27,061	40.0
10	10	Balasore	...	517,543	77,631	31,491	31,541	47.5
12	11	Tinpera	...	1,085,989	162,99	62,203	65,738	35.1
9	12	Burdwan	...	764,742	114,711	47,144	46,073	41.1
13	13	Cuttack	...	502,596	84,380	31,736	33,009	37.8
14	14	Patna	...	995,400	149,311	53,113	54,172	35.5
18	15	Kulna	...	653,470	98,020	36,971	33,406	34.2
17	16	Singhbhum	...	804,583	120,687	39,679	40,212	32.8
15	18	Darca	...	302,425	45,334	13,361	14,561	32.0
19	19	Faridpur	...	1,312,417	196,862	55,275	62,958	36.1
20	20	Puri	...	500,839	76,026	20,186	22,488	26.6
22	21	Jessore	...	914,204	137,130	34,139	37,395	24.8
23	22	Angul	...	95,935	14,390	3,395	3,834	23.6
21	23	Hogra	...	437,310	65,602	17,212	16,541	26.2
24	24	Murshidabad	...	653,343	98,001	22,748	24,183	23.2
31	25	Manbhum	...	653,336	98,000	14,543	23,134	18.8
25	26	Nadia	...	327,509	124,126	28,769	29,257	23.1
30	27	Gaya	...	1,011,271	151,691	20,436	35,708	19.4
27	28	Fabua	...	709,306	106,409	23,324	23,912	22.3
26	29	Ranchi	...	577,180	86,577	18,441	19,015	21.0
29	30	Mymensingh	...	2,014,803	302,221	54,558	60,947	21.1
33	31	Bangpur	...	1,125,109	168,766	31,810	33,526	18.8
44	32	Hazaribagh	...	570,122	85,548	12,560	16,745	40.0
34	33	Maldia	...	437,680	65,646	12,629	12,802	18.3
29	34	Dinajpur	...	523,972	123,596	24,522	24,054	19.4
38	35	Jalpaiguri	...	122,577	63,432	19,814	12,143	17.0
36	36	Monghyr	...	1,011,580	151,737	26,037	28,735	17.5
35	37	Sonthal Parganas	...	806,373	134,456	23,762	26,157	18.7
40	38	Shahabad	...	936,544	140,481	22,717	25,404	16.1
32	39	Rajshahi	...	741,610	111,253	20,973	20,928	18.8
37	40	Darbhanga	...	1,116,474	212,471	36,279	34,110	17.0
39	41	Deojeeling	...	133,005	19,951	3,377	3,400	16.9
42	42	Muzaffarpur	...	1,318,547	197,782	39,864	33,520	16.9
43	43	Bhagalpur	...	1,027,535	154,330	23,612	25,085	15.3
46	44	Palamau	...	306,203	45,940	8,654	7,412	16.2
45	45	Saran	...	1,095,288	164,293	25,842	24,133	15.7
45	46	Champaran	...	885,607	131,841	19,457	19,101	14.6
47	47	Chittagong Hill-Tracts	...	68,238	10,236	1,185	1,593	14.6
48	48	Purnea	...	658,452	143,768	18,476	19,779	12.8
49	49	Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	963,973	145,496	17,053	18,136	11.7

APPENDIX III.

Comparative statement showing the number of pupils attending different classes of Institutions, Division by Division, for the years 1901-1903 and 1902-1903.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	Colleges.		Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Special Schools.		Total.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	837	908	49,390	49,735	251,363	246,083	1,712	1,780	303,302	300,506
Presidency	330	284	43,171	41,147	157,031	171,921	1,077	201,605	214,420	44,946
Calcutta	6,349	6,326	19,491	19,731	14,465	16,046	2,563	2,834	48,895	48,895
Rashahi	327	216	20,952	20,038	114,448	117,724	1,013	1,165	136,740	139,803
Darca	1,514	1,524	48,613	49,740	180,630	191,828	3,691	4,428	234,478	247,554
Chittagong	248	228	29,317	26,877	118,800	126,647	1,798	1,070	141,253	140,722
Patna	524	583	16,849	15,529	158,805	177,400	2,040	2,486	178,824	195,908
Rhidalpur	238	221	9,689	9,700	89,926	99,473	611	882	109,468	110,286
Orissa	127	159	6,945	6,877	29,604	110,774	1,016	1,007	107,782	118,877
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	7,482	1,574	16,039	17,312	192	198	17,713	10,086
Chota Nagpur	36	29	6,634	7,269	67,346	80,930	497	676	74,712	68,294
European	...	...	7,069	7,304	1,233	958	...	...	8,292	8,332
Total	10,677	10,618	250,592	250,250	1,270,081	1,858,476	16,772	18,657	1,648,022	1,637,800

APPENDIX III—concluded.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										GRAND TOTAL.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other Schools.		Total.			
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	1,703	1,384	274	189	1,049	861	1,000	764	4,066	3,198	307,369	303,704
Presiden...y	272	217	...	15	116	24	146	204	564	460	202,129	214,810
Calcutta ... ...	...	...	1,472	...	1,114	1,119	...	1,597	2,586	2,716	45,481	47,002
Bajshahi	713	758	603	612	766	605	12	21	1,994	1,996	138,734	241,794
Dacca	3,285	2,757	3,808	2,630	24,138	25,659	831	304	32,062	31,450	208,540	279,004
Chittagong	4,228	5,204	212	211	21,379	24,006	457	697	29,300	31,118	167,559	179,849
Purna	11,965	11,042	17,638	16,233	2,636	2,271	629	566	32,878	30,112	211,702	226,050
Bhagalpur	3,606	3,661	5,466	4,165	1,457	1,206	357	301	10,783	9,333	111,352	119,618
Orissa	603	674	6,270	5,727	52	74	173	97	7,098	6,372	114,880	1,125,449
Orissa Tributary ... ...	...	...	219	53	54	...	...	...	277	53	17,900	10,137
Mahuli.												
Chota Nagpur	349	531	233	157	204	111	196	48	1,022	847	75,734	89,141
European ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,292	8,332
Total ...	26,054	26,228	36,055	23,902	53,099	53,976	3,831	4,659	119,639	116,855	1,667,611	1,754,655

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for Indian boys for the year 1902-1903.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Total.	
					Public funds.		Private funds.					
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.			
<i>High schools.</i>												
Managed by Government	50	13,900	12,898	11,17	1,70,261	...	134	3,11,944	8,971	4,91,252		
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,115	2,080	1,078	2,824	5,283	1,917	41,159	1,239	53,422		
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Boards.	224	41,592	41,376	31,496	72,314	5,645	6,290	5,49,506	1,20,003	7,08,759		
Unaided	265	61,558	60,614	11,368	...	...	...	7,53,269	2,15,122	9,68,301	
Total ...	541	119,110	117,968	90,070	2,52,177	10,828	1,352	16,75,878	3,54,427	22,90,824		
<i>Middle English.</i>												
Managed by Government	5	383	327	265	5,243	...	...	2,506	...	7,719	
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	33	2,775	2,679	2,087	...	8,765	725	13,779	4,107	27,379		
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Boards.	665	48,686	46,673	36,318	18,086	1,17,034	1,342	2,44,707	1,51,955	5,30,324		
Unaided	266	19,615	17,938	13,250	...	...	...	58,964	88,482	1,47,446	
Total ...	967	70,470	67,015	52,520	29,320	1,35,930	5,070	8,10,956	2,44,544	7,18,898		
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>												
Managed by Government	18	1,108	1,115	810	6,491	...	290	1,943	849	9,078		
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	149	8,487	7,966	6,322	...	38,488	357	23,925	5,063	69,491		
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Boards.	674	35,936	34,431	27,235	30,949	40,290	2,707	1,22,292	62,525	2,73,768		
Unaided	90	5,512	5,201	4,111	...	...	...	11,972	19,455	31,427	
Total ...	930	51,073	48,773	38,618	46,410	84,776	3,354	1,61,732	37,392	3,63,694		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,441	240,69	233,756	181,607	3,22,108	2,31,603	15,778	21,37,666	6,38,363	33,83,416		

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the qualifications of Teachers in Government, Aided and Unaided High Schools for Boys and Girls during the year 1902-1903.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF—															Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	
			M. A.	B. A.	P. A.	Entrance.	Vernacular matorship.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Guru Training School.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Pri. Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasah Con-tinual examination.	
High English	Government ...	57	873	43	180	148	184	56	3	...	3	6	18	46	33	52	100 70
	Aided ...	929	2,375	89	330	408	305	171	24	16	11	81	93	4	2	136	49	63	415 287
	Unaided ...	285	3,068	76	485	553	632	122	27	8	3	91	122	10	3	233	71	76	586 339
Total ...	551	6,315	158	1,004	1,114	1,321	349	54	19	17	178	292	14	6	435	153	191	1,071 704	

APPENDICES VI and VII (combined).

Statement showing the amount of Expenditure incurred from public funds on Primary Education for Indian Pupils in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1902-1903.

	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1903.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Total of Public Funds.	Total of Private Funds.
		PUBLIC FUNDS.			PRIVATE FUNDS.				
		Provincial Revenues.	District funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys ...	... { Upper ...	191,694	44,622	2,28,156	16,318	3,04,846	80,479	2,89,096	3,85,385*
	... { Lower ...	917,628	1,13,561	6,78,719	43,122	12,64,697	7,01,214	8,35,492	15,73,821*
	Total ...	1,109,322*	1,58,183	9,06,875	59,440	15,74,183	4,81,693	11,44,408	19,53,176*
For girls ...	... { Upper ...	8,132	23,384	4,460	3,748	5,030	71,083	31,196	70,713*
	... { Lower ...	53,915	29,000	61,093	5,089	9,394	72,761	35,172	82,148*
	Total ...	62,647*	52,384	63,152	8,832	15,014	1,43,847	1,26,368*	1,58,861*
Total for Primary Schools aided or maintained from public funds ...	1,357,337	2,10,567	9,92,027	64,272	18,63,797	6,12,939	12,70,460	24,76,788	
Proportionate expenditure of the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools for Indian pupils ...	144,739	1,07,938	1,02,912	8,240	6,70,632	2,12,551	2,20,030	9,13,188	
Grand Total of Direct Expenditure on Primary Education for Indian pupils ...	1,502,290	3,18,505	10,95,939	76,812	25,31,519	8,65,455	14,90,956	33,89,074	
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.									
(1) Charges for abolished Primary Schools (including Primary Fund Schools)	...	1,858	11,731	1,007	...	...	...	14,500	...
(2) Charges for buildings and furniture for Primary Schools, or for Technical or any other Schools paid from Primary Funds	...	30,583	21,961	3,134	...	...	...	55,078	...
(3) Charges for Subordinate Inspecting Agency	...	8,475	97,980	3,784	...	...	...	1,10,225	...
(4) Lower Primary Scholarships (including other Scholarships paid from Primary Fund)	...	3,058	27,540	570	...	...	...	31,168	...
(5) Miscellaneous charges incurred on Primary Education, including charges incurred from Primary allotments, such as purchase of Prize-books, grants to Technical Schools, money-order commissions, &c.	...	11,257	55,591	2,131	...	...	...	68,079	...
(6) Charges for the conduct of Lower Primary Scholarship examination ...	...	1,000	16,433	18	...	...	...	17,451	...
(7) Add 20 per cent. of actual charges for Sub-inspectors	...	14,685	1,60,209	308	...	...	...	1,84,462	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...	...	71,116	4,00,404	10,052	...	...	...	1,82,562	...
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION FROM PUBLIC FUNDS ...	...	3,89,081	14,90,633	87,461	...	...	...	19,73,318	...

* These figures do not include the attendance and expenditure of unaided Primary Schools, Primary Schools for Europeans and those in Native States.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the expenditure from the Grants for Primary Education under the Department and the District and Municipal Boards and results of Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations during the year 1902-1903.

DISTRICT.	Population (Census of 1901.)	Amount paid in subsistence allowance.	Total amount paid at the end of the year on the general condition of the schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.				
					Upper primary scholarship examination.		Lower primary scholarship examination.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Rs.	Rs.					
Burdwan	1,532,475	12,343	19,286	31,629	352	2	1,680	35
Birbhum	902,280	8,878	5,235	14,113	287	2	668	21
Bankura	1,110,411	10,757	12,035	22,792	327	5	788	33
Midnapore	2,789,114	18,092	3,368	21,360	176	10	2,482	102
Hooghly	1,049,282	17,100	9,258	26,367	138	3	636	29
Howrah	850,514	10,704	5,181	16,188	77	8	531	29
Total for the Burdwan Division, for 1902-1903 ...	8,249,076	78,783	54,666	1,33,443	1,647	30	6,785	240	
24-Parganas	2,078,340	25,360	20,623	45,982	77	12*	1,181	52*
Nadia	1,067,191	26,229	—	26,229	96	(a) 4	619	(b) 15
Murshidabad	1,453,151	9,884	9,915	19,799	87	...	946	16
Jessore	1,813,271	9,161	11,265	23,427	92	...	865	20
Khulna	1,253,043	16,547	5,744	22,291	69	1	680	17
Total for the Presidency Division, for 1902-1903 ..	8,145,332	87,263	59,547	1,37,810	121	17	4,321	120	
Calcutta	817,796	7,743	7,516	15,259	34	(c) 169	277	(d) 107
Rajshahi	1,162,407	16,869	4,360	21,160	225	...	937	29
Dinapur	1,167,081	9,104	12,161	22,213	136	2	702	12
Jalpaiguri	787,389	12,560	4,514	15,014	49	...	515	12
Darjeeling	1,439,117	12,558	1,229	15,778	5	...	45	3
Rangpur	2,154,181	20,537	16,070	36,616	222	1	3,114	16
Bogra	810,584	4,789	4,624	11,403	150	1	522	1
Pabna	1,429,451	18,803	2,248	21,042	23	1	658	14
Total for the Rajshahi Division, for 1902-1903 ..	8,496,520	96,537	45,197	1,41,742	1,041	5	4,326	78	
Dacca	2,449,722	33,786	17,069	41,755	429	3	1,588	75
Mymensingh	3,310,068	25,864	21,837	50,543	305	6	1,649	25
Faridpur	1,367,046	19,039	5,168	28,591	105	4	914	24
Backergunge	2,261,752	20,241	1,153	30,174	541	6	1,175	28
Total for the Dacca Division, for 1902-1903 ..	10,763,988	1,30,934	57,799	1,60,743	1,171	10	5,944	208	
Pipra	2,417,991	32,395	8,337	40,732	478	1	1,838	32
Noakhali	1,441,728	22,111	2,682	24,363	291	1	1,513	31
Chittagong	3,338,239	21,908	17,213	25,610	238	2	1,347	39
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,217,702	5,750	1,23	5,670	...	...	28	1
Total for the Chittagong Division, for 1902-1903 ..	9,737,711	71,574	28,181	1,61,735	1,068	4	4,716	104	
Patna	1,094,985	16,411	17,260	39,680	41	2	1,164	7
Gaya	2,039,133	15,744	16,118	30,362	57	...	1,149	...
Shahabad	1,39,2,036	16,212	7,662	24,114	97	...	583	5
Saran	2,4,3,091	17,653	14,841	28,486	86	...	434	4
Champaran	1,7,6,163	14,746	5,443	23,319	49	...	457	2
Muzaffarpur	2,574,707	24,247	11,360	38,526	61	...	1,074	37
Darbhanga	2,412,611	18,571	15,028	38,629	53	...	1,418	6
Total for the Patna Division, for 1902-1903 ..	15,514,987	1,18,760	89,117	2,07,883	143	2	6,256	58	
Monghyr	2,068,804	13,945	18,317	32,242	74	...	1,182	49
Bhagalpur	2,088,953	15,014	21,681	37,699	74	...	765	29
Purnea	1,871,794	17,792	4,996	22,188	44	...	516	9
Maldia	884,030	8,244	5,362	13,606	191	...	510	2
Sonthal Parganas	1,800,737	19,671	12,597	32,268	134	9	1,592	65
Total for the Bhagalpur Division, for 1902-1903 ..	8,726,318	72,646	55,357	1,28,003	527	9	4,313	137	

* Girls' Standard candidates included.

(a) Girls' Standard examination.

(b) Including b by Girls' Standard examination.

(c) Passed Girls' Standard VI and VII.

(d) Includes 105 passing Girls' Standard IV.

(e) Includes Rs. 25 paid from Primary fund for the girls class of a Middle English School.

(f) Includes Rs. 252 to Government Schools and Rs. 60 to District Fund Schools.

APPENDIX VIII—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Population (Census of 1901.)	Amount paid in subsistence allowance.	Total amount paid at the end of the year on the general condition of the schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			
					Upper Primary Scholarship examination.	Lower Primary Scholarship examination.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	3,062,758	25,015	11,584	36,609	161	8	725	55
Balasore	1,071,107	12,803	3,004	14,897	101	4	321	27
Angul	1	4,798	1,130	5,934	23	...	157	3
Puri	4	15,783	678	16,461	91	...	566	37
Total for the Orissa Division, 1902-1903	4,943,150	58,399	15,502	73,901	308	12	1,667	129
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,947,802	10,908	3,455	14,363	107	2	326	12
Hazaribagh	1,177,961	14,442	8,496	22,938	37	2	401	11
Ranchi	1,187,925	18,452	3,630	22,062	37	3	448	34
Palamau	619,600	10,070	2,244	12,314	34	...	297	11
Mankhum	1,301,364	18,247	5,630	23,907	80	1	394	13
Singhbhum	613,579	14,926	847	15,873	48	...	288	10
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division, 1902-1903	4,900,423	76,037	20,567	96,904	236	6	1,709	79
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE, 1902-1903 ...	76,692,668	7,70,429	4,30,404	12,09,832	7,072	215	40,633	1,275
Grand Total for 1901-1902	76,692,668	...*	...*	7,93,387	6,193	237	44,687	1,285

* The old system of payments by results changed in 1902-1903.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of Upper Primary Schools for Indian boys for 1902-1903.

CLAS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—						Total.	
					From public funds.	From private funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	16	568	521	385	800	13	64	712	...	...	...	1,008
" by District or Municipal Boards,	9	241	230	169	...	622	380	130				1,132
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	4,435	180,885	180,167	141,049	43,822	2,27,521	15,854	3,04,934	80,470	4,71,710		
Unaided	86	3,557	3,290	2,605	.....	.....	.....	7,824	4,214(a)	11,742		
Total for 1902-1903 ...	4,546	182,261	184,198	144,208	44,623	2,28,156	16,318	3,12,404	84,093	4,80,198		
for 1901-1902 ..	4,299*	182,527	172,848	136,075	76,209	1,72,400	16,732	2,08,739	83,401(b)	6,02,491		

* Including 182 unaided Upper Primary Schools.

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 20 paid from Native State revenues.

(b) Ditto of Rs. 5,784 ditto ditto.

APPENDIX X.

Statement of attendance and expenditure of Lower Primary Schools for Indian boys for 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—						Total.	
					From public funds.			From private funds.				
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.			
Managed by Government	3	88	75	65	Rs. 241	Rs. 32	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2*3		
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	9	407	361	259	... 638	... 466	... 338	... 338	... 338	... 1,442		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	33,506	917,133	834,129	675,214	113,320	6,98,049	42,650	12,69,269	3,04,214	24,27,508		
Unaided	... ... ...	9,352	173,534	164,010	130,172	...	...	...	2,65,765	66,782(a)	3,32,547(a)
Total for 1902-1903	...	42,870	1,001,162	909,506	805,740	113,561	6,48,719	43,122	15,35,372	3,70,906	27,61,770	
Total for 1901-1902	...	41,611	1,020,412	947,755	772,863	78,505	4,10,411	38,174	15,43,563	3,56,094(b)	24,27,647(b)	

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 1,345 from Native States revenues and Rs. 25 from subscriptions in Native States and Rs. 306 from Endowment, etc., in Native States.
 (b) Ditto of Rs. 6,459 from Native State revenues.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing results of the first-grade Training Schools for 1902-1903.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	SECOND-YEAR CLASS CERTIFICATE.						FIRST-YEAR CLASS CERTIFICATE.						THIRD-YEAR CLASS CERTIFICATE.						TOTAL.	
	Number passed						Number passed						Number passed							
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Percentage of success.	
Calcutta	28	12	6	18	8	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61*1
Regoohly	14	5	24	1	30	11	1	12	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Dacca	23	11	1	12	21	5	1	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52*2
Chittagong	15	3	7	10	11	2	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73*1
Rangpur C. M. S. (aided)	18	1	13	2	16	10	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82*3
Krishnagar C. M. S. (aided)	2	...	...	...	8	1	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70*0
Total	130	9	67	10	86	108	11	37	10	58	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	60*5	
Patna	30	3	15	6	24	20	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57*1
Ranchi	7	3	4	7	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cuttack	11	...	4	5	0	7	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68*6
Total	54	6	23	11	40	29	1	7	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63*8
GRAND TOTAL	184	15	90	21	126	137	12	44	16	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61*4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-1902	103	19	60	15	84	166	4	52	22	78	198	5	94	35	134	477	306	64*1		

* The third-year class having been abolished during 1902-1903, there was no more third grade certificate examination this year.

APPENDIX XII.

Showing the results of the English Teachership Examination for 1902-1903.

NAME OF CENTRE.	FIRST GRADE.			SECOND GRADE.			THIRD GRADE.			TOTAL.		
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Calcutta ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1				

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing qualifications of Teachers in Government, Aided and Unaided Schools for boys and girls during the year 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.												REMARKS					
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Guarantying school.	Middle English.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Mahasah Central Examination.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	Number of varieties which occurred during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Middle English.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	275	1,150	...	...	51	244	199	42	32	16	124	196	21	3	3	3	3	2	232	142
2. Presidency ...	156	679	...	...	12	154	99	11	8	17	82	81	10	2	2	2	2	1	152	85
3. Calcutta ...	14	91	...	1	14	14	22	4	1	5	10	51	8	1	1	1	1	1	16	3
4. Raibahal ...	39	372	...	...	31	59	77	12	7	1	62	60	18	5	1	1	1	1	11	51
5. Dacca ...	181	746	...	...	25	189	133	25	10	3	25	72	10	4	1	1	1	1	120	126
6. Chittagong ...	75	207	...	...	9	62	65	10	6	2	17	36	7	4	2	2	2	1	39	22
7. Patna ...	44	192	...	...	8	35	36	9	6	2	19	32	8	7	7	7	7	1	3	24
8. Bhagalpur ...	30	163	...	...	10	30	29	5	3	2	30	33	6	3	2	2	2	1	27	15
9. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	45	121	1	1	2	28	31	4	5	1	9	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	31	25
1. Chota Nagpur ...	10	45	...	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total ...	468	4,112	2	6	197	863	715	131	70	16	413	711	106	29	16	9	16	751	516	
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	144	443	...	...	2	48	122	16	16	16	61	160	22	1	1	1	1	1	69	67
2. Presidency ...	173	658	...	...	10	56	134	19	1	14	39	189	12	4	1	1	1	1	112	41
3. Calcutta ...	12	63	...	1	2	8	9	5	5	4	10	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	16	3
4. Raibahal ...	110	257	...	...	1	16	80	12	8	2	14	98	7	2	1	1	1	1	30	29
5. Dacca ...	220	559	...	...	5	59	130	20	7	1	30	198	11	11	2	2	2	1	84	62
6. Chittagong ...	108	290	...	...	1	17	63	13	7	1	10	129	10	1	1	1	1	1	38	14
7. Patna ...	52	166	...	...	1	3	63	12	12	2	6	44	8	4	1	1	1	1	11	11
8. Bhagalpur ...	47	157	...	...	1	8	40	6	11	3	1	50	9	1	1	1	1	1	15	18
9. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	43	134	...	...	5	25	6	15	3	11	47	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	13
1. Chota Nagpur ...	34	107	...	1	3	31	4	6	3	3	40	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
Total ...	951	2,814	1	24	215	638	130	85	46	179	925	111	33	5	4	3	3	359	205	
Grand Total for Middle Schools ...	1,319	6,939	2	7	221	1,081	1,783	271	164	92	639	1,636	217	62	21	13	18	1,120	781	
Grand Total for 1901-1902 ...	1,857	6,849	1	8	225	1,042	1,366	292	143	84	567	1,637	193	70	23	18	13	1,147	686	
<i>Upper Primary.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	1,016	1,379	...	1	10	12	19	19	22	130	617	226	43	2	1	4	2	275	94	
2. Presidency ...	563	819	...	2	13	16	14	17	18	90	277	100	29	1	1	6	1	217	40	
3. Calcutta ...	35	138	...	1	10	3	6	1	10	19	16	7	1	1	1	7	1	67	...	
4. Raibahal ...	512	509	...	1	2	5	8	11	13	70	365	212	56	1	1	1	1	61	101	
5. Dacca ...	916	1,362	...	1	14	21	21	21	3	120	628	22	98	12	1	1	1	221	120	
6. Chittagong ...	549	800	...	3	9	6	5	5	3	41	400	157	32	4	13	1	1	73	26	
7. Patna ...	284	604	...	1	12	20	15	10	19	10	210	113	72	...	...	...	...	32	28	
8. Bhagalpur ...	367	546	...	2	5	11	3	3	21	252	160	74	1	1	1	1	1	16	33	
9. Orissa ...	273	592	...	16	5	19	38	34	34	194	116	47	4	1	1	2	2	48	96	
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	65	98	...	2	...	2	...	6	7	43	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	
11. Chota Nagpur ...	171	370	...	1	4	3	14	15	24	95	88	63	...	...	5	47	17			
Total ...	4,735	7,230	2	3	64	98	101	133	151	566	3,165	1,410	522	18	25	26	1,059	572		
Total for Upper Primary Schools for 1901-1902	4,485	6,758	4	1	3	54	69	103	122	149	521	3,000	1,236	418	8	21	29	991	516	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of the institutions teaching Engineering and Surveying for 1902-1903.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1903.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Cost of public funds	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.		
<i>Engineering College.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	313	336	1,26,045	..	..	23,970	..	1,50,624	376 15 0	448 0 0
<i>Government and Aided Survey and Engineering Schools.</i>											
1. Dacca Survey School	1	119	140	11,583	..	..	3,011	1,327	18,951	104 2 7	155 1 9
2. Cuttack ..	1	96	89	3,952	..	..	1,154	..	5,109	44 6 5	57 1 7
3. Bihar School of Engineering ..	1	105	141	24,522	..	..	1,725	1,141	27,388	173 14 7	194 0 9
4. Angul Survey School (aided)	1	21	14	413	..	..	7	..	429	29 8 1	32 0 6
Total ..	4	341	381	43,370	..	..	5,927	2,468	51,865	113 3 3	135 0 6
GRAND TOTAL	5	654	720	1,70,115	..	..	29,006	2,468	2,02,489	236 4 4	281

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of the institutions teaching Art and Industry during the year 1902-1903.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1903.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Cost of public funds	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.		
<i>ART INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government School of Art ..	1	180	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jesuit Board School of Art ..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided Schools of Art in Cuttack ..	1	118	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	302	291	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Government Industrial Schools</i>											
Ranchi Industrial School ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Board Industrial Schools</i>											
1. Burdwan Technical School ..	1	20	19	..	..	..	243	468	1,020	50 13 5	7 1 1
2. Bangalore ..	1	17	15	1,120	1,120	..	1,225	4,332	5,757	50 15 3	2 1 1
3. Baroda D. J. Agricultural School ..	1	13	12	1,580	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Patna Technical School ..	1	27	26	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kasturji ..	1	12	13	..	..	..	2,311	4,186	6,497	52 10 9	5 2 1
6. Elliott Artisan School, Mysore ..	1	11	10	..	..	..	2,311	4,186	6,497	52 10 9	5 2 1
Total ..	6	212	197	10,858	11,189	249	1,220	2,011	24,720	46 1 5	80 1 1
<i>Caste Industrial Schools</i>											
Burdwan Presidency ..	1	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	2	36	28	3,600	3,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa ..	2	64	66	3,000	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chota Nagpur ..	2	47	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	188	186	7,800	7,800	632	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Unaided Industrial Schools</i>											
Chota Nagpur ..	2	31	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of Industrial Schools ..	25	701	718	6,060	13,917	459	4,274	19,153	34,459	49 4 7	61 1 1
The Agricultural Class attached to the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	1	21	16	8,580	..	..	480	..	9,060	546 1 0	596 1 1
Unaided Commercial School in Calcutta ..	4	262	327	..	..	..	14,332	1,196	15,528	..	47 7 6
Total Technical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	34	1,355	1,302	40,339	14,101	459	27,758	24,407	1,07,064	30 4 11	78 9 1

* besides, there is a Technical class attached to the Mission Upper Primary School at Bankura.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of Secondary and Primary Schools for Indian girls for 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial Revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	6	424	399	314	22,610	6	...	6,436	508	20,540
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	2	95	80	65	...	378	330	41	146	304
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,888	63,598	58,542	44,266	70,193	65,080	9,994	25,417	1,63,049	3,35,733
Unaided*	534	9,176	8,403	6,082	...	...	...	997	14,183	15,180
Total for 1902-1903	..	3,430	73,283	67,426	51,317	92,812	65,464	10,333	32,891	1,79,886
Do. for 1901-1902	..	2,682	59,174	55,018	41,531	81,592	1,68,609	2,12,777	1,58,173	3,50,702
Do. for 1900-1901	..	2,644	57,426	56,714	40,029	85,003	1,31,582	2,19,14	1,7,027	3,33,821
Do. for 1903-1900	..	..	..	..	..	88,456	1,32,560	3,21,252	1,36,976	3,06,651
Do. for 1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35,664	1,0,947	2,10,052	3,30,743

* Includes schools in Native States.

APPENDIX XVII.

Comparative statement showing the amount of Expenditure incurred on European Education for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
		Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
		1	2	3	4
<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Training College	..	7,890	7,890	5,554	5,554
(b) Government Schools (Secondary)	..	27,239	28,106	28,543	40,780
(c) Secondary Schools	..	..	(a) 1,21,936	8,53,009	9,00,843
(d) Primary Schools	..	17,384	51,240	15,842	54,506
(e) Pupil Teachers	..	400	400	400	400
Total	..	1,74,818	9,50,253	2,05,400	10,12,029
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>					
Boarding Charges	..	18,537	5,85,125	(c) 20,141	5,11,156
Building and Furniture	..	28,842	1,70,469	(d) 62,153	2,81,234
Scholarships	..	1,532	7,532	7,500	7,500
Cadets	..	7,284	7,284	6,440	7,020
Annual Examination	..	1,394	6,360	(e) 2,183	6,771
Superintendence	..	17,000	17,000	17,515	17,515
Total	..	86,589	7,73,963	1,16,772	8,30,004
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,55,407	17,34,156	3,21,271	18,43,023

(a) This amount does not include Rs. 129, the medicine grant to the Calcutta Free School, as the grant is not paid through this office.

(b) This amount includes a Special Government grant of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,950 for the College department of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, not paid through this office.

(c) Appropriated as follows:—Rs. 1,944 by the Training College, Rs. 10,637 by the Victoria School and Rs. 7,590 by the Dow Hill School.

(d) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling, not paid through this office. It also includes Rs. 4,000 expended by the Training College on miscellaneous items.

(e) The remuneration to Superintendents for 1901 was paid in 1902.

*

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the number of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of Institutions during 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Public Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	8,150	8,030	401	477	6·0	5·9
Professional Colleges	2,427	2,488	93	119	3·8	4·8
High schools	123,893	122,737	14,819	14,856	11·9	11·7
Middle English schools	71,632	74,943	10,786	11,505	15·8	15·3
" vernacular schools ...	55,061	52,570	10,296	9,816	18·5	18·7
Upper primary schools ...	192,223	204,519		50,983	27·3	27·3
Lower " "	1,077,838	1,153,926	346,764	319,778	27·3	27·3
Training schools " "	1,269	1,456	35	80	7	5·5
Technical " "	11,621	12,192	763	809	6·6	6·6
Madrasahs	3,882	4,909	3,857	4,892	99·4	99·6
Total ...	1,548,022	1,637,800	387,839	412,815	25·06	25·2
Private Institutions—						
Advarced	26,654	26,224	14,589	15,195	55·7	57·8
Elementary	36,055	29,092	6,767	5,273	18·	17·6
Teaching the Koran only	53,099	55,976	53,079	55,976	99·9	100·
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	3,831	4,659	400	365	10·4	7·8
Total ...	119,639	116,655	74,835	76,800	62·5	63·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,667,661	1,754,655	462,674	489,615	27·7	27·9

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES

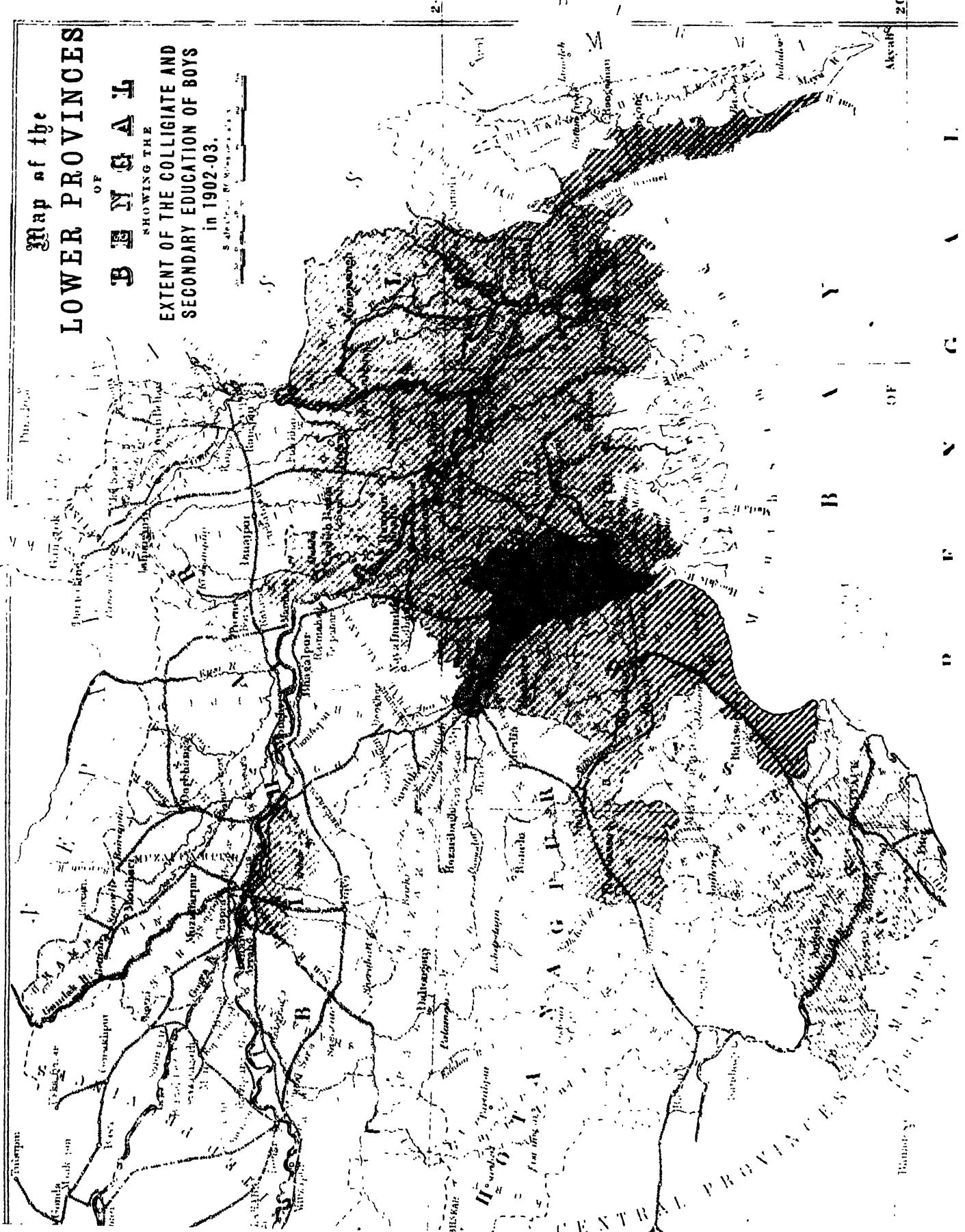
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF THE COLLIGATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS
in 1902-03.

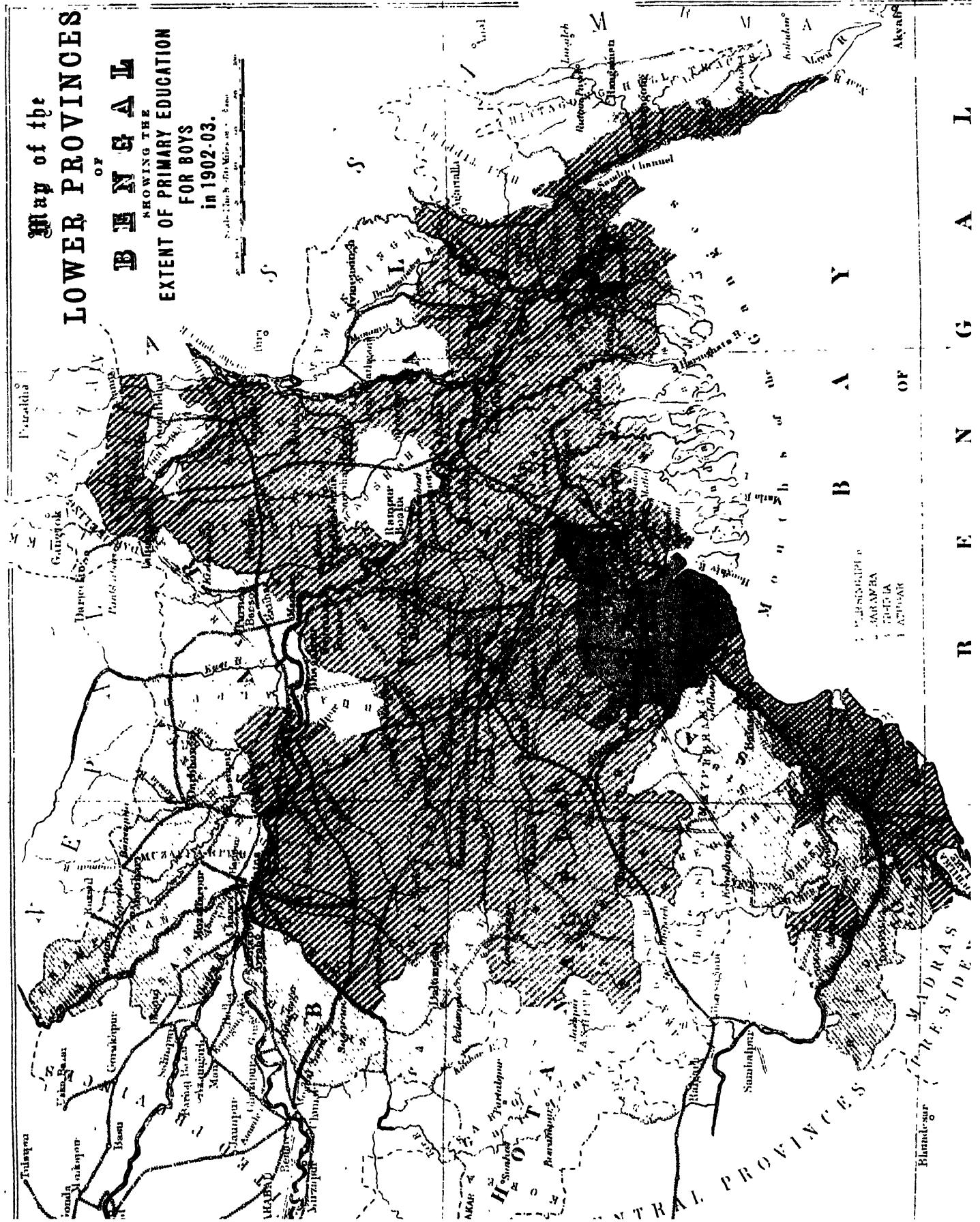
Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentage of boys of school-going age
who are in Secondary Schools and Arts
Colleges—

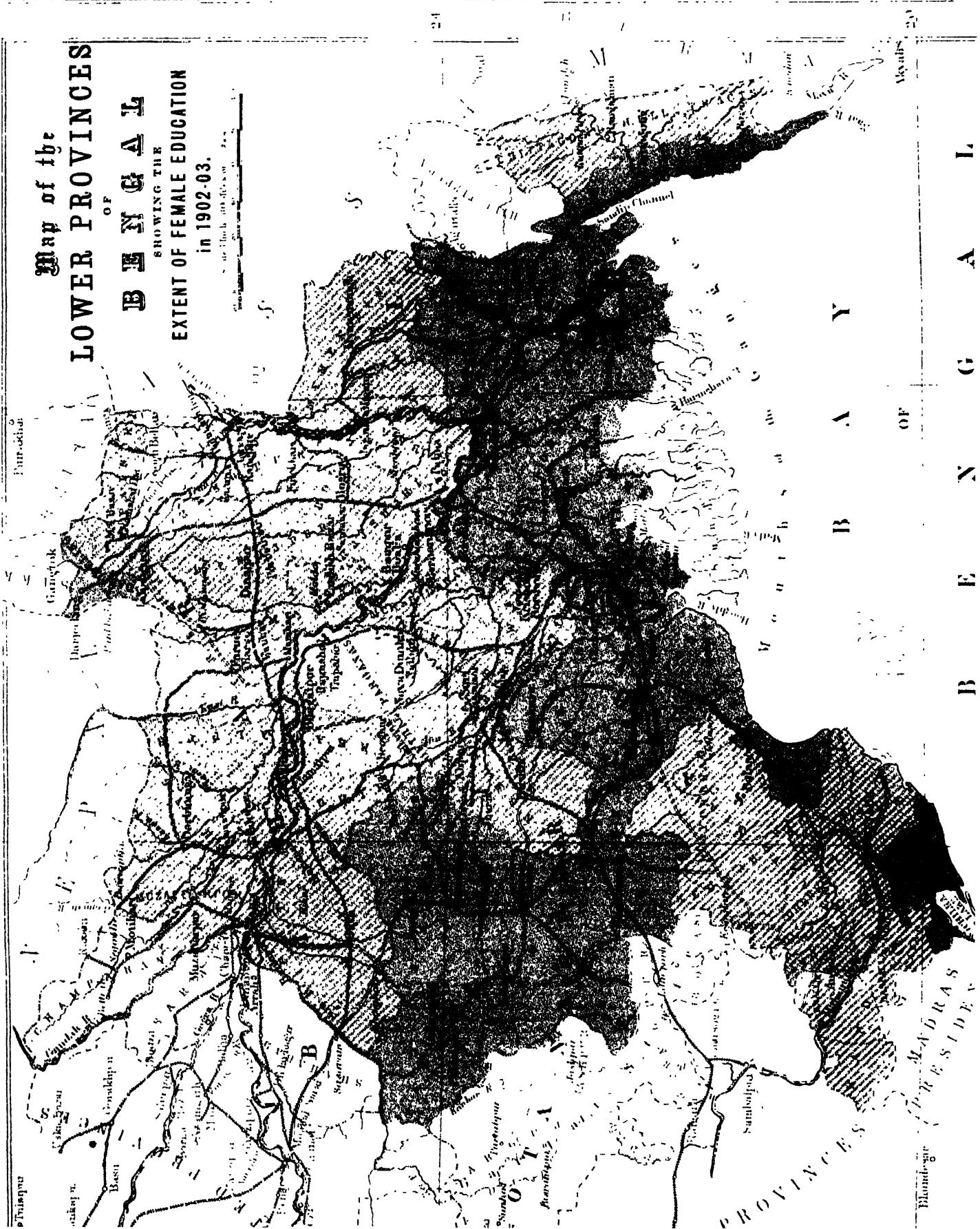
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Class 1. 10 per cent. & upwards. | ■ |
| " 2. 5 to 10 " | ■ |
| " 3. 2½ to 5 " | ■ |
| " 4. Below 2½ " | ■ |





Map of the LOWER PROVINCES

SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1902-03.



B E N G A L

R A S T D A R

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES

BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1902-03.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to
Muhammadan population of school-going
age—

Class 1	20 per cent. & upwards.....
" 2.	10 to 20 "
" 3.	5 to 10 "
" 4.	Below 5 "

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the Official year 1902-1903.

(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Institutions and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR—						Total of public institu- tions.		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.				
				Arts colleges.	Profes- sional colleges.	Secon- dary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
165,573, including 14,387 square miles of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Towns, including municipalities 186 Villages 215,281 Total 215,467	Males ... 38,346,755 Females ... 38,346,913 Total ... 76,693,668*	Institutions. For males For females Total	... 42 .. 3 ... 45	21 .. 21	2,464 64 2,598	47,424 3,414 50,838	50 10 60	663 ... 663	50,663 3,401 54,154		
		Number of population of school-going age— Males ... 5,752,013 Females ... 5,751,887 Total ... 11,503,800	Scholars. Males Females Total	... 5,001 .. 29 ... 8,730	2,465 5,703 2,188	214,157 114,182 230,250	1,244,343 1,358,475 1,358,475	863 589 1,456	17,016 85 17,101	1,517,150 120,680 1,637,800		

AREA AND POPULATION.			Institutions and scholars.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Institutions and scholars.	Ad- oles- cent Value I.	Elementary	Total of private institutions.			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
165,572, including 14,387 square miles of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Towns, including municipalities 186 Villages 215,281 Total 215,467	Males ... 38,346,755 Females ... 38,346,913 Total ... 76,693,668*	Institutions. For males For females Total	... 2,117 .. 276 ... 2,117	7 276 7,276	2 276 276	3,199 3,767 9,475	59,962 3,767 63,639	27.78 1.75 29.53	
		Number of population of school-going age— Males ... 5,752,013 Females ... 5,751,887 Total ... 11,503,800	Scholars. Males Females Total	... 2,188 .. 334 ... 2,188	89,171 8,876 89,171	107,616 9,210 107,616	1,624,705 129,800 1,624,705	(Male scholars) to male pop- ulation of school-going age. (Female schol- ars) to female population of school-going age.	29.85 2.98 25.76	
				Total	... 1,528	99,427	116,850	1,764,655		

N.B.—1. A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upward, a village contains less than 500 inhabitants.
The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

* Including 1,947,502 of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

EDUCATION—

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

(For details, see

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Collegiate education.	School education, general.			School education special.			Total
		Ats colleges	Professional coll. ages	Second ary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other spe. cial schools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—Institutions								
♂ Females	8,08,232	4,27,351	39,49,021	34,57,209	86,652	5,23,578	92,72,076	
♀ Females	13,311		4,61,058	3,28,949	48,511			8,54,829
Total	8,21,543	4,27,351	44,13,82	38,06,158	1,35,193	5,23,578	1,26,905	

2.—(a) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included direct, to 17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction

8.5 11.2 18.7 7.7 2.9 8.7 57.1

(b) Percentage of district total expenditure, related to amounts 2—17, to total district total expenditure on public instruction

13.14 58.8 20.3 1.33 17.3

(c) Percentage of non-municipal and expenditure, included direct, or 2—17, to total non-municipal and expenditure on public instruction

17.2 65.0 1.9 8.1 8.1

(d) Percentage of total expenditure, included direct, to 2—17, to total expenditure on public instruction

6.1 3.2 2.0 2.8 2.9 1.6 7.4

—AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN.—

	Rs. A. P. B.	Rs. A. P. B.	Rs. A. P. C.	Rs. A. P. D.	Rs. A. P. E.	Rs. A. P. F.	Rs. A. P. G.	Rs. A. P. H.
Cost to provincial government inst.	100	1	6,275	12	2	14	16	11
revenues			1	8	3	164	2	7
Cost to district or municipalities			6	0	5	0	10	1

Total cost from all sources

204.1 0.30 2 0 36.7 3 2 10 5 165 6 5 88 11 8 74 6 4

	Cost to provincial revenues	Cost to district or municipal funds
Municipal and District Board institutions	14.10	1.1
and	3.3	0.6

Total cost from all sources

91.8 6.57 3.0 11.11 7.5 2.11

	Cost to provincial revenues	Cost to district or municipal funds
Local institutions	14.11 0	1 2 6 4 0 3 4
and	1.6 8 0 15 8	1 2 5 4 1 0 6 2

Total cost from all sources

107.15 1 16.14 8 3 3 2 70 4 10 17.15 2 4 14 7

	Cost to provincial revenues	Cost to district or municipal funds
Excluded institutions—Total cost from all sources	49.8 0 26 3 10 17 9 11 2 2 11	5 7 8 12 11 3 8 6 0
and	0.15 9 0 13 7	0 6 1 1 9 4 0 14 0

	Cost to provincial revenues	Cost to district or municipal funds
Total cost from all sources	99.1 0 168 11 5 18 2 8 3 0 11	95 2 2 31 8 11 6 10 11
and	1 9 4 0 14 0	1 1 9 4 0 14 0

GENERAL TABLE II.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

General Table IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,26,543	68,119	6,66,697	2,57,135	9,30,889	2,02,821	10,67,675	34,19,878	1,35,46,783	
2,26,543	68,119	6,66,697	2,57,135	9,30,889	2,02,821	10,67,675	34,19,878	1,35,46,783	
...	2.3	11.9	6.6	14.2	4.0	3.3	42.3	100.0	
...	...	18.34	1.84	.61	1.01	4.9	26.7	100.0	
...	...	3.9	.8	3.9	1.8	3.1	13.8	100.0	
1.7	.5	4.9	1.9	6.9	1.5	7.8	25.2	100.0	

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the L

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ARTS COLLEGES.												
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	English	11	1,786	2,631	1,679	1	60	58	46	..	..
	COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	7	219	254	150	1	13	16	12	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.	Law	1	555	61	610	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	1	313	336	232	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	1	15	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Teaching	1	21	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Colleges		22	2,903	3,323	2,723	3	63	74	58	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	English	59	13,900	13,898	11,137	5	2,115	2,090	1,658	2	920	
	Middle „ { English	6	576	532	454	33	2,775	2,679	2,077	13	998	
Middle „ { Vernacular	..	18	1,108	1,115	610	118	8,487	7,966	6,332	9	505	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443
For Girls—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	English	2	267	250	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle „ { English	1	80	80	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle „ { Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls		77	15,931	15,865	12,668	146	13,377	12,725	10,077	24	1,833	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Primary	.. { Lower	16	564	521	395	9	241	230	169	1	31	
	„	3	84	75	63	9	407	361	289	321	8,581	
Total Primary Schools for Boys		19	656	596	450	18	648	591	458	322	3,560	
For girls—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Primary	.. { Lower	1	61	60	48	2	95	80	55	2	58	
	„	3	96	89	77	..	..	..	..	..	45
Total Primary Schools for Girls		4	157	149	125	2	95	80	55	2	58	
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS		23	813	745	575	20	743	671	513	324	3,624	
Schools for special instruction.												
Training Schools—												
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.	(a) For masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) For mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering or Surveying schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Schools { Madrasahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of special instruction		40	3,796	3,857	3,201	7	275	308	239	7	94	
TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		162	23,440	23,790	19,107	215	14,488	13,778	10,887	355	5,551	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS												

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Any other Oriental Classic
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standard

TABLE III.

inches of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

Under Private Management.																Certification of Scholars on 31st March according to Race or Creed.																			
aid by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.								Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.																							
Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Number of institutions.		Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.		Enghish.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.		Hindus.		Muhammadians.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.		Number of girls in boy's schools.		Number of boys in girl's schools.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44						
3 1,527	1,542	1,366	27	4,667	4,612	3,771	45	8,020	8,011	6,567	(4)	106	12	66	2,421	5,024	477	10	...	16	22					
4 1,527	1,542	1,366	36	6,019	5,887	4,461	66	10,518	10,499	6,667	106	201	82	3,112	6,563	396	11	3	10	25					
5 42,550	42,284	32,306	26	62,137	61,184	46,971	551	121,622	113,767	58,145	70,025	1,989	1,154	23,646	69,810	14,347	210	29	137	32					
5 50,081	48,062	28,133	23	17,417	16,433	12,684	389	72,052	69,533	672	70,147	1,401	772	13,342	43,453	11,514	101	11	368	119					
5 35,036	34,451	27,235	81	6,667	4,818	3,849	330	51,973	49,769	102	59,956	1,162	5,872	31,553	9,801	298					
1 1,343	1,243	1,064	1	105	107	99	11	1,715	1,507	62	42	1,095	67	115	396	9	2	11	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
2 2,413	2,341	2,048	5	398	358	314	29	2,891	2,818	113	71	2,535	74	5	771	1	13	13	245	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1,302	1,302	996	11	99	82	71	21	1,637	2,412	147	4	372	24	...	771	15	...	4	...	4	160					
2 133,726	129,667	101,773	609	85,393	82,982	63,355	2,282	250,220	165,387	96,784	12,378	6,574	2,611	17,211	14,976	35,677	613	70	1,170	652	962					
1 191,131	189,306	141,247	57	3,689	3,228	2,634	1,554	10,561	2,951	1,74	125,015	205	1,126	21,390	118,685	50,804	597	7	2,060	4,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 917,133	83,123	675,214	0,031	170,013	150,873	127,584	42,870	1,090,162	2,900	41,158	1,088,039	2	7,080	85,541	65,770	311,942	2,677	2	27,248	49,310					
7 1,108,264	1,018,524	81,641	9,119	173,582	151,201	130,218	17,494	1,286,796	3,151	4,828	1,283,344	297	8,804	17,131	775,353	361,846	3,274	9	29,908	44,558					
3 8,635	7,886	6,846	5	239	209	138	201	8,385	8,830	56	8,368	58	1,013	1,036	1,833	179	25	...	20	...	524					
1 53,519	49,559	37,561	527	8,701	8,974	6,116	3,213	6,764	19,9	2,719	62,024	26	2,526	10,578	19,407	8,736	214	...	477	...	1,651					
4 62,412	57,443	43,447	402	9,027	8,283	6,784	3,194	71,741	1,029	2,775	70,922	66	4,163	12,071	45,240	8,915	239	...	508	...	2,176					
1 1,170,676	1,076,067	839,408	9,650	142,619	162,184	136,862	30,838	1,358,175	4,180	17,693	1,354,150	903	12,975	119,205	826,655	370,761	3,513	9	31,014	41,658	2,173				
15 406	383	317	3	31	8	80	50	898	...	272	8,84	...	292	1,104	413	80	1	...	62	49	19					
9 515	492	444	12	15	16	15	10	555	355	...	555	...	553	1,104	414	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 21	14	6	6	739	772	502	10	1,408	153	173	3	42	310	867	179	...	7	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 346	331	213	2	31	29	23	4	341	212	149	1	1	63	216	60	4	17	17	389	69	4	17				
21 1,306	1,279	1,016	28	1,927	1,949	1,475	53	4,003	1,272	4,668	1,323	17	4,802	5	...	4	49					
30 4,658	4,310	3,372	200	3,831	3,059	2,983	560	9,128	1,914	1,196	7	103	7,215	1,823	472	5	...	4	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 7,970	6,800	5,371	380	7,113	6,952	5,433	722	18,557	2,357	12,854	5,088	58	1,063	7,976	3,681	5,781	28	3	83	134	19					
91 1,313,205	1,213,985	968,418	10,631	281,144	238,305	210,051	34,184	1,039,700	185,323	125,608	1,552,908	7,096	16,809	187,504	976,755	12,810	4,109	85,31,677	45,309	8,156					
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GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	HINDUS.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Others.	TOTAL.								
				Brah- man.	Non- Brah- man.													
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																		
<i>arts Colleges.</i>																		
English	... ...	... { Male	... ...	16	53	2,417	5,013	477	10	10	8,001				
		Female		6	8	4	11	...	...	29						
Oriental	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																		
Law	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	13	478	979	103	1	3	1,554			
		Female		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	... ...	... { Male	... ...	113	1	113	305	11	...	...	541		
		Female		...	9	...	...	...	...	...	14		
Engineering	... ...	... { Male	... ...	33	...	90	179	5	...	1	313				
		Female		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	9	5	1	...	...	...	6
		Female		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Agriculture	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	21
		Female		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	201	82	3,113	6,503	596	11	3	10,618					
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.																		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																		
For Boys—																		
High Schools	... ...	... { Male	... ...	1,68	1,153	33,825	63,801	14,347	210	29	120,930				
		Female		1	1	21	9	...	...	...	92				
Middle Schools—																		
English	... ...	... { Male	... ...	1,388	237	14,310	43,308	11,195	101	8	71,733				
		Female		113	13	32	145	10	..	3	310							
Vernacular	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	145	8,744	31,363	9,793	297	1	50,773			
		Female		...	17	53	181	~	...	...	301					
For Girls—																		
High Schools	... ...	... { Male	... ...	188	5	5	10	...	1	7	223				
		Female		967	60	110	378	9	1	4	1,492							
Middle Schools—																		
English	... ...	... { Male	... ...	478	6	1	...	1	1	2	580				
		Female		2,067	69	4	...	1	17	145	2,302							
Vernacular	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	54	12	79	2	...	4	150			
		Female		...	4	413	213	69	13	...	1,347							
	Total	...	...	6,534	2,639	37,211	145,970	35,077	613	70	230,250					
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																		
For Boys—																		
	... { Male	... ...	172	7,532	100,865	747,055	353,272	3,133	4	29,235	1,242,164						
	Female		125	1,274	6,268	27,500	8,574	141	5	673	44,654							
For Girls	... ...	... { Male	218	520	275	1,057	210	12	...	18	2,175					
	Female		362	3,549	11,790	14,153	8,696	227	...	483	60,574							
	Total	903	12,975	119,905	520,095	310,761	3,513	9	30,114	1,358,476						
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.																		
Training Schools	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	172	130	413	80	1	...	98			
		Female		...	593	1	4	...	...	...	588				
Schools of Art	... ...	... { Male	... ...	3	4	121	217	6	...	...	321		
Law Schools	... ...	... { Male	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	... ...	... { Male	... ...	2	17	309	862	170	7	...	1,375				
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	... { Male	... ...	1	25	2	5	...	...	...	...	33		
	Female		1	...	63	216	60	1	...	...	341					
Industrial Schools	... ...	... { Male	...	147	76	359	60	4	...	17	701					
Commercial Schools	... { Male	... ...	19	3	51	135	23	4	3	...	298						
	Female		26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	26		
Other Schools	... ...	... { Male	7	67	7,213	1,320	5,361	5	4	4	13,086					
	Female		36	2	11	3	3	...	...	...	82				
	Total	...	...	68	1,053	7,976	3,541	5,781	22	8	18,587					
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	...	...	7,906	16,809	197,504	976,755	412,815	4,169	85	31,677	1,637,800					
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																		
1. Advanced Teaching—																		
(a) Arabic or Persian	... { Male	... ...	...	...	63	1,880	14,856	...	...	...	16,789	
	Female		20	42	4	320	321	...	...	...	333				
(b) Sanskrit	... { Male	... ...	...	...	8,422	683	...	...	...	...	9,105
	Female		19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	... { Male	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—																		
For Boys	... { Male	... ...	...	...	68	2,856	21,568	4,097	5	140	29,149				
	Female		20	42	322	321	321	...	...	...	615				
For Girls	... { Male	... ...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	33	
	Female		40	25	95	46	46	...	...	...	206				

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—concluded.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to sex, race, or creed—oncl'd.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Managed by Government.															Managed by District or Municipal Boards.					Maintained by Native				
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Total Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees	Subscriptions.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.																									
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																									
English	2,24,135	1,82,176	...	13,562	4,19,913	850	2,791	...	1,846	5,493			
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																									
Medicine	—55	10,405	10,440	915	915			
Engineering	1,84,600	33,484	21,174			
Agriculture	1,26,445	23,979	1,50,624			
Mechanics	5,751	5,551			
Total for Professional Colleges	3,25,825	...	...	68,438	...	...	3,93,753	...	...	915	...	...	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Colleges	5,49,460	2,50,714	...	13,562	8,13,576	870	3,690	...	1,846	6,308			
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.																									
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																									
<i>Boys—</i>																									
High Schools ... English	1,70,901	...	133	3,11,944	3,3-1	5,500	4,91,272	2,824	6,283	1,917	41,179	853	386	62,422	6,695	...	...	545	...	...	...	
Middle " { Vernacular "	21,596	...	20	10,680	...	...	3,276	...	5,765	728	13,778	3,387	729	27,373	10,153	...	...	35	...	...	...	
<i>Girls—</i>																									
High Schools ... English	21,570	...	...	6,436	1-2	10-6	29,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " { Vernacular "	12,120	...	...	4,049	...	...	16,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	2,33,693	426	3,37,652	3,532	5,906	5,78,314	2,424	52,534	3,002	40,463	8,985	1,124	1,40,232	20,544	...	...	663	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																									
<i>Boys—</i>																									
Upper Primary	600	13	54	712	...	...	1,699	...	622	340	130	...	...	1,132	120	...	...	60	...	...	...	
Lower "	241	32	...	...	...	...	273	...	658	460	338	...	...	1,442	1,345	...	...	11,145	25	...	...		
<i>Girls—</i>																									
Upper Primary	66	6	...	...	...	...	72	...	379	339	41	146	...	904	...	217	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	1,130	51	54	712	...	...	1,977	...	1,639	1,185	599	146	...	3,478	1,052	...	...	11,205	25	...	...		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.																									
<i>Mining Schools for—</i>																									
(a) Masters	72,559	455	...	64	...	...	30	73,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools of Art Schools	25,000	...	...	4,324	...	...	20,427	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	
Technical Schools	87,290	...	...	20,951	662	1,464	1,10,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	43,057	...	...	5,920	...	2,469	61,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,372	...	...	...	...	706	3,168	2,028	11,081	240	4,220	1,202	6,849	24,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Promotional Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Her Schools—																									
Madrasahs	26,396	...	...	19,677	...	12,937	58,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools	42,813	...	...	...	...	6,844	46,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,90,026	455	...	50,040	602	24,539	3,76,123	2,028	12,171	240	4,220	1,902	6,840	24,710	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	10,83,124	506	510	6,37,316	4,464	44,037	17,02,989	6,702	66,343	4,427	88,891	10,383	8,122	1,83,816	23,559	...	...	11,368	25	...	...		

FINAL TABLE IV.

Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces

PUBLIC

UNPER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native						
	Provincial revenues		District funds.		Municipal funds.			Provincial revenues		District funds.		Municipal funds.			Native State revenues.		Local Funds in Native State.		Municipal Funds raised in Native States.		Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																					
Buildings	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	3,11,775	31	..	..	1,61,763	819	4,77,447	290	2,750	939	..	819	1,890	6,598	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,09,056	100	..	..	1,61,763	819	5,74,405	290	4,475	1,139	..	819	2,060	8,693	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Direction Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships or stipends held in	Art Colleges Medical College Other Professional Colleges Secondary Schools Primary Medical Technical and Industrial Schools. Other Special Schools ...																				
Total Charges for Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostel (Boarding House) Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charges for abolished Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charges for conducting Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stipends, Prizes and Rewards to unrecognised Tols	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stipends, Prizes and Rewards to Maktabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payment to other private schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Indirect Expenditure	4,09,056	100	..	..	1,61,763	819	5,74,405	290	4,475	1,139	..	819	2,060	8,693	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1902-1903	14,92,186	606	510	6,37,31	1,69,257	41,923	23,44,794	5,902	70,918	5,806	88,801	11,152	10,182	1,92,511	23,979	..	..	..	11,868	25	

AL TABLE IV—concluded.

Bengal for the official year 1902-1903—concluded.

INSTITUTIONS												TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM												
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																								
es.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.										Unaided.												
Total.												Provincial revenues.												
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
179,1,01,069	7,775	3,117	..	38,611	2,21,501	3,72,103	5,902	4,199	61,461	71,502	4,13,544	10,616	4,046	5,902	4,95,892	849	...	9,30,889	2,26,543	48,119	6,66,697	1,04,072	14,806	
241,20,079	15,176	1,615	..	2,171	40,578	80,219	3,196	516	19,196	92,968	1,17,960	16,916	1,815	3,196	62,605	335	...	2,02,821	6,342	88,324	16,118	16,118	17,572	
420,1,21,748	22,951	4,762	..	40,782	2,62,079	4,52,329	9,008	4,715	83,637	97,479	5,31,504	27,526	5,901	9,698	5,59,497	1,184	...	11,33,719	2,554	2,307	365	5,576	1,985	
66,36,174	7,80,034	11,92,614	90,483	27,77,786	7,77,944	8,58,484	61,19,945	13,80,143	2,53,182	6,34,873	12,67,187	2,13,657	16,87,891	1,63,149	57,38,328	30,06,984	51,744	...	1,35,46,783	632	638	1,985	96,196	10,67,875
420,1,21,748	22,951	4,762	..	40,782	2,62,079	4,52,329	9,008	4,715	83,637	97,479	12,35,976	1,51,379	14,491	8,81,430	8,23,286	13,317	...	34,19,878	10	10	351	150	20,817	

* The receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 2,31,265.

(a) Excludes Assam Government Scholarships of Rs. 8,40/- and Nagpur Government Scholarship of Rs. 110/-

(b) Excludes Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 720, Birsa Government Scholarship of Rs. 3,000 and Jabalpur Scholarship of Rs. 660.
(c) Excludes Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 2,520 and Gauhati University Scholarship of Rs. 960.

(c) Excludes Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 2,751 and Central Provinces Scholarship of Rs. 909

EDUCATION—

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and

GENERAL TABLE V.

Primary Education in the Province of Bengal at the end of the official year 1902-1903.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—								
			Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.						
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2,001	..	2,001	1,136	..	1,136	48	..	48	11,476	..	14,476
235	..	235	505	..	505	208	..	208	1,108	..	1,108
427	..	427	769	6	775	184	3	187	3,382	9	3,391
2,061	..	2,061	3,903	17	3,920	1,260	6	1,266	8,413	24	8,436
354	..	354	428	..	428	93	..	93	1,099	..	1,099
18	..	18	18	..	18	..	..	..	51	..	51
327	1	328	543	1	544	138	5	143	1,311	7	1,318
129	1	129	227	2	229	77	1	78	501	4	505
24,552	10	24,562	27,488	181	27,669	3,213	15	3,228	92,376	260	92,636
8,821	6	8,827	18,533	148	18,701	3,628	84	3,712	35,697	230	35,930
18,113	2	18,118	18,526	43	18,569	1,818	28	1,846	79,679	75	79,754
1,180	2	1,182	2,401	20	2,421	766	12	778	5,003	31	5,037
58,737	52	58,789	71,297	418	71,715	31,463	151	31,587	243,495	652	244,147
..
..	62	62	..	117	117	..	5	5	..	347	347
75	82	830	368	146	2,074	..	..	..	673	3,015	3,718
18	105	123	105	801	1,963	15	24	24	159	1,218	1,338
28	117	145	169	176	187	..	..	..	169	602	541
..	38	38	..	47	47	..	13	13	..	..	99
124	1,134	1,258	782	2,057	3,670	15	242	257	392	5,141	6,303
58,861	1,186	60,047	73,659	3,115	78,174	11,418	896	11,814	241,357	5,753	250,150
..
129	..	129	359	12	371	187	28	217	616	10	636
12	..	12	171	4	175	59	..	..	268	1	269
24	..	24	37	1	37	127	1	133	377	2	379
34	24	58	9,018	57	9,135	1,084	56	1,141	3,173	113	3,506
30,920	118	31,638	7,4,688	20,502	77,190	284,714	17,033	19,534	1,020,43	97,625	1,108,264
86	19	85	68,571	2,716	19,587	67,555	4,642	4,707	106,810	6,777	173,592
..	37	32,938	8,6,617	1,430	879,922	23,291	21,110	374,391	1,192,068	11,778	1,289,729
..
..	1	4	3	106	109	5	11	11	6	171	157
..	1	1	..	11	12	..	29	29	..	38	38
..	..	..	..	10	10	..	8	8	..	57	57
..	1	1	..	39	39	..	27	27	..	78	78
..	56	102	765	1,188	1,177	10,160	1,010	1,000	22,674	1,813	19,510
..	26	26	98	6,756	3,943	178	1,870	1,928	376	8,751	9,027
..	739	795	1,580	11,780	12,758	130	27,037	27,176	1,073	69,574	71,749
..	876	31,893	8,580,912	1,698	92,100	35,1021	18,116	19,167	1,214,313	114,132	1,338,476
..	2,061	92,940	933,081	68,293	1,001,294	305,160	18,512	31,011	1,188,800	119,925	1,608,725

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.		NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
		Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Total.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindoos.	Native Christians.	Brahmanas.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parisi.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
I.—ARTS COLLEGES—															(a)								
1. Master of Arts	...	6	2	4	12	92	59	10	161	40	20	1	1	61	...	1	23	36	1	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	3	4	13	25	505	371	832	137	1,848	121	101	127	13	370	1	6	123	221	19	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	1	...	...	3	19	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Arts	12	6	27	45	734	399	2,146	163	3,682	330	168	654	10	1,162	9	10	362	714	65	1	...	1	
II.—COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															Total.								
(a)—Law																							
1. Honours in Law	...	7	9	16	124	...	516	3	670	59	278	...	337	...	4	117	293	11	1	...	...	...
(b)—Medicine—																							
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	1	1	85	...	85	23	...	...	23	82	...	1	6	29	15	1	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	1	1	160	...	160	32	...	...	32	82	...	1	17	44	1	1	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S.	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1	17	13	27	4	2	1	...
4. Second L.M.S. and Re-examination	1	...	1	132	...	132	64	...	...	...	64	35	...	18	1	5	9	3	2	1	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	1	89	...	89	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.R.	1	...	1	49	...	49	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	1	15	...	15	11	...	...	...	11	12	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	1	10	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
9. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Doctor in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)—Engineering—																							
1. B.E.	1	...	1	28	...	28	18	...	...	18	13	1	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	...	1	41	...	41	21	...	...	21	24	...	...	24	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...
(d)—Agriculture—																							
1. Higher class examination	1	...	1	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																							
1. Matriculation { For boys	57	219	232	605	1,077	1,600	2,081	133	5,800	672	834	1,147	36	2,660	6	15	825	1,040	176	9	1	4	
2. B. class examination { For girls	2	4	7	6	7	19	1	...	27	3	11	1	1	15	2	3	5	5	11	4	...	...
3. C. Ditt { For boys	9	67	...	9	67	...	...	...	67	25	...	...	...	6	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...
4. High School Honours examination { For girls	4	17	...	4	17	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. High School examination { For boys	1	5	3	10	5	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	45	44	1	...	...	...
6. Middle School examination { For girls	11	11	11	11	11	28	21	...	61	5	25	15	...	23	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Upper Primary examination { For boys	200	1,422	333	1,920	500	3,724	539	671	5,527	441	2,565	505	344	3,658	103	64	840	2,365	478	8	...	20	
8. Lower Primary examination { For girls	1	53	4	53	9	191	15	5	220	8	122	12	4	146	76	46	5	17	1	1	...	...
9. Amin class final examination { For boys	15	3,000	265	4,025	514	9,075	802	243	11,321	162	6,327	429	109	7,390	154	97	1,000	4,347	1,670	38	...	52	
10. Amin class final examination { For girls	14	144	15	143	20	616	65	2	701	16	315	43	1	376	155	126	21	68	4	2	...	...
11. Amin class final examination { For boys	16	18,403	571	19,310	492	29,984	2,094	280	36,734	417	38,631	1,490	226	40,753	32	128	4,283	25,112	10,224	104	...	702	
12. Amin class final examination { For girls	3	620	13	636	4	1,012	65	6	1,723	8	1,204	49	8	1,268	106	106	209	772	82	4	...	...
IV.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																							
1. Training Schools English for Masters. { Vernacular	8	1	...	9	311	10	...	1	321	130	7	...	1	(b) 107	1	...	10	53	117	17	...	...
2. Upper Primary Teachership examination { Vernacular	2	2	27	2	27	...	...	...	27	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	10	5	...	2	...	...
3. School of Arts examination { Vernacular	1	1	142	1	142	...	...	...	142	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	5	13	15	2	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical examination { Vernacular	4	4	153	4	153	...	...	...	153	111	...	...	...	111	...	...	34	64	8	...	...	...
5. Overseer examination { Vernacular	2	2	42	2	42	...	...	...	42	37	...	...	...	37	1	...	10	25	1	...	...	...
6. Sub-Overseer examination { Vernacular	3	4	70	7	90	33	...	...	123	71	12	...	...	83	11	...	21	44	6	...	...	...
7. Amin class final examination { Vernacular	3	3	130	3	130	...	...	...	130	70	5	...	...	70	...	...	17	41	12	...	...	...
8. Aminship examination { Vernacular	2	1	96	5	96	...	...	131	73	5	...	...	78	...	...	23	40	8	1	...	...
9. Accounts examination { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	131	...	...	...	16	7	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
10. Sanskrit Title examination { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...
11. " second examination { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	...
12. " first examination { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	...	...	...	...	764	...	...	764	...	...	...	...	...
13. Madrasah Central examination { Vernacular	4	6	10	140	47	196	100	...	21	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Excluding 29 private candidates of whom nine passed whose caste and creed are not known.

(b) Excluding 6 private students whose caste and creed are not known.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts College
Professional College
Total for Collegiate Education
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.															
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>															
For Boys—		English	3	1,813	1,825	1,154	924	5,283	95	20,907	533	386	37,498	...	...
Huzi schools	...	English	28	1,928	1,888	1,451	...	5,225	...	5,817	2,477	720	20,530	...	...
Middle	...	Vernacular	147	5,436	7,018	6,236	...	3,486	...	2,491	4,747	318	6,710	...	210
For Girls—	...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,234, 1,25,369
High schools	...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,290
Medie	...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,776
Middle	...	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Total Secondary Schools	178	11,827	11,234	8,901	924	52,274	955	93,015	8,075	1,121	1,26,687	...	210	1,60,491	2,21,915
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
For Boys—		{ Upper primary	6	148	111	107	...	612	...	96	...	712	13	...	2,27,521
	...	{ Lower ditto	3	121	108	92	...	618	...	84	...	616	32	...	6,98,042
Total Primary Schools for Boys	9	269	219	186	...	1,269	...	198	...	1,358	45	...	9,25,570
For Girls—		{ Upper primary	1	38	30	19	...	378	60	27	146	...	611	6	...
	...	{ Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,053
Total Primary Schools for Girls	1	38	30	19	...	378	60	27	146	...	611	6	64,708
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	10	397	279	215	...	1,638	69	125	146	...	1,069	51	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL.															
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
Training Schools—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) For Masters	455
(b) For Mistresses
Schools of Art	1	3	3	3	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Law Schools
Medical Schools
Engineering and Surveying Schools
Technical and Industrial Schools	6	272	393	236	2,028	11,981	240	4,220	1,202	4,840	24,520	...	1,930
Commercial Schools
Agricultural Schools
Other Schools	2,524
{ Madrasahs	5,490
{ Miscellaneous Schools	5,490
Total	7	275	305	239	2,028	12,171	240	4,220	1,202	4,840	24,518	455	...	9,014	22,570
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.															
Buildings	200	2,750	...	...	819	1,835	5,604	91	...	7,775
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,725	...	...	170	1,805	9	...	15,176	16,010
Total	200	4,475	...	...	819	2,005	7,400	100	...	22,051
Inspection	3,00,584
Scholarships held in—
Arts Colleges
Medical College	1,604
Other Professional Colleges	11,982
Secondary Schools	13,135
Primary	768
Medical Schools	3,531
Technical and Industrial Schools	98
Other Special schools	83,123
Miscellaneous
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1902-1903	192	12,409	11,921	9,358	3,152	70,578	1,255	67,300	10,342	8,278	1,00,865	608	240	1,102,614	16,87,891

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															REMARKS.	
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	50	58	46	Rs. 850	Rs. 850	Rs. 2,784	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 5,183	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 6,398	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849
2	63	74	58	Rs. 850	Rs. 850	Rs. 3,639	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 6,398	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 6,398	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 1,849
3	659	632	504	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 12,152	Rs. 15,014	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 1,299
4	847	791	636	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 4,362	Rs. 6,840	Rs. 5,655	Rs. 2,617	Rs. 5,655	Rs. 2,617	Rs. 5,655	Rs. 2,617	Rs. 5,655	Rs. 2,617	Rs. 5,655
5	51	48	36	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 357	Rs. 631	Rs. 354	Rs. 631	Rs. 354	Rs. 631	Rs. 354	Rs. 631	Rs. 354	Rs. 631	Rs. 631
6	1,550	1,401	1,173	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 2,047	Rs. 210	Rs. 17,448	Rs. 910	Rs. 22,745	Rs. 126	Rs. 22,745	Rs. 14,524	Rs. 14,524	Rs. 14,524	Rs. 14,524	Rs. 14,524
7	286	253	197	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 40	Rs. 129	Rs. 84	Rs. 15,554	Rs. 15,554	Rs. 15,554					
8	379	342	290	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 816	Rs. 370	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 84	Rs. 15,554	Rs. 15,554	Rs. 15,554					
9	57	50	36	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 279	Rs. 14	Rs. 2,63	Rs. 60	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179
10	57	50	36	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 279	Rs. 11	Rs. 2,63	Rs. 60	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 3,179
11	436	392	296	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 1,173	Rs. 384	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 64	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785	Rs. 67,785
12	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
13	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
14	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
15	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
16	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
17	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
18	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
19	1,130	1,000	700	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 939	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 64	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
20	2,040	1,957	1,529	Rs. 2,760	Rs. 4,811	Rs. 240	Rs. 21,631	Rs. 910	Rs. 1,904	Rs. 31,646	Rs. 510	Rs. 1,236	Rs. 90,483	Rs. 1,05,140	Rs. 17,93,040	Rs. 17,93,040

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—					EXPENDITURE FROM—				
	Hostels or board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial trusts.	District or Munici- cipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>For Males—</i>												
Managed by Govern- ment.	31	1,438	383	617	...	636	25,766	...	4,257	80,289	1,10,312	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	2	51	1	...	...	50	...	873	...	3,883	4,756
Added by Govern- ment or by District or Mun- icipal Boards.	62	2,239	162	1,906	96	66	5,107	...	42,548	1,31,461	1,79,116	
Unaided	203	5,366	140	3,397	1,419	431	...	...	78,798	2,36,551	3,15,349*
Total ...	278	9,285	697	7,800	1,545	1,183	30,873	873	1,25,603	4,52,184	6,69,533	
<i>For Females—</i>												
Managed by Govern- ment.	3	132	5	90	4	24	11,172	...	...	11,056	32,828
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							N.d.					
Added by Govern- ment or by District or Mun- icipal Boards.	32	2,275	1	1,587	593	94	4,049	...	73,163	1,53,636	2,30,878	
Unaided	30	1,509		272	1,197	100			30,933	3,280	31,215	
Total ...	65	3,916	6	1,958	1,734	218	15,221	...	1,04,129	1,67,912	2,87,321	
GRAND TOTAL ...	363	13,202	463	7,818	3,579	1,401	41,094	873	2,20,731	6,20,156	8,36,854	

GENERAL—TABLE III—FOR EUROPEAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Lower

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.									
	Managed by Government			Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			Un							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																				
Arts Colleges	1	"	15	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Professional (Training College) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Collegiate Education	1	15	15	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
High schools .....	..	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	958	912	810	5	899
Middle	1	193	167	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,490	1,389	1,212	..	..
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
High schools .....	..	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	949	937	828	1	105
Middle	1	80	80	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,362	2,296	2,066	5	995
Total Secondary schools for boys and girls	2	273	277	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5,719	5,524	4,876	11	1,402
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
Upper primary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	246	238	198	2	67
Lower .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary schools for boys .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	246	238	198	2	67
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
Upper primary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	617	564	449	..	..
Lower .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	
Total Primary schools for girls .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	617	564	449	1	8
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.																				
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3	295	292	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	6,583	6,327	5,501	15	1,479

EDUCATION.

RAL TABLE III.

Prorinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

MENT. aided.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—		CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.												REMARKS.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
..	2	..	2†	3†	3*	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	3	18	18	..	..	..	11	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
876	818	10	1,857	1,857	1,189	170	3,661(a)	17	41	46	26	15	29	22	9	..	..
..	..	13	1,503	1,503	285	30	1,473	31	21	7	21	19	11	7(b)	122	(a) Includes 107 Armenians. (b) Includes 5 Jews.	..
107 358	99 314	7 28	1,104 2,840	1,104 2,840	576 713	..	1,005 2,515	21 23	26 5	8 ..	.. 1	.. 2	11 19	29(c) 245(c)	..	213 589	(c) All Jews.
1,344	1,231	58	7,394	7,394	2,763	185	6,684	98	61	48	37	70	303	124	802		
67	60	8	313	313	..	5	204	..	1	..	..	..	7	11	132	..	..
67	50	8	313	313	..	..	253	..	1	..	..	..	7	11	132	..	..
..	..	13	614	617	56	..	575	16	..	..	..	10	..	16(c)	..	267	
5	4	1	625	625	56	..	575	21	..	..	..	10	..	16	..	267	
72	64	21	968	938	56	5	869	21	1	..	..	10	7	27	152	27	
1,415	1,287	82	8,350	8,300	2,818	150	7,524	121	99	62	..	47	17	561	295	1,009	

* Two of these also learnt French.

† The two Arts colleges returned are both colleges for girls viz. (1) La Martiniere for Girls and (2) The Loretto House and the three scholars returned by them are girls.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to sex, race, or creed in the European Schools in Bengal.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammads.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.		
			Brahman.	Non-Brahman.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.											
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>											
English	Male	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Female	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	6
Professional College	Male	..	..	9	..	5	1	..	..	..	9
	Female	..	..			..	..	..	..	..
Total for Colleges	..	..	11	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	18
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.											
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>											
For Boys—											
High Schools	Male	..	1,669	16	41	46	26	15	29	22	1,855
	Female	..	1	1		..	..	..	..	..	2
Middle Schools—											
English	Male	..	1,330	39	10	7	21	19	8	7	1,471
	Female	..	113	1	2	..	..	..	3	.	122
Vernacular	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..						
For Girls—											
High Schools	Male	..	188	5	2	3	..	1	7	7	213
	Female	..	817	19	24	5	..	..	4	22	891
Middle Schools—											
English	Male	..	478	6	1	..	1	1	3	100	589
	Female	..	2,057	17	4	..	..	1	17	115	2,251
Vernacular	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..						
Total	..	..	6,684	9	93	61	48	37	70	363	7,394
<i>Primary Schools.</i>											
For Boys—											
	Male	..	169	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	181
	Female	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	132
For Girls	Male	..	213	9	..	..	..	6	..	9	267
	Female	..	32	15	..	..	..	4	..	7	358
Total	..	..	819	24	1	..	..	10	7	27	938
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	7,564	123	99	62	48	47	77	330	8,350

**GENERAL—TABLE IV—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS FOR
EUROPEANS.**

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Eu-

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

- (a) This amount includes Government grants of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,950 to the
- (b) This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 68 paid for medicine to the
- (c) This amount includes the expenditure of La Martiniere Girls' Schools, a high
- (d) This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 61 paid for medicine to
- (e) This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 2,400 and a Military grant
- (f) This amount is a Government grant paid through this office from the
- (g) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 25,000 to the

EDUCATION.

TABLE IV.

Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1902-1903.

College Department of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, not paid through this office.
Calcutta Free Boys' School not paid through this office.
girls' school as both the Martinière Schools do not keep separate accounts.
the Calcutta Free Girls' school not paid through this office.
of Rs. 4,800 to the European Female Orphan Asylum not paid through this office.
Old Dutch Fund, but does not work under the Code.
School, Darjeeling, not paid through this office.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

FOR EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools on the ro-	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.			
		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriulation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																				
(English and Vernacular.)																				
Government ... English	1	193	...	123	...	123	599	22	621	587	35	69	57	35	57	...	...	...	193	193
Aided	17	2,378	...	156	...	157	329	...	329	275	...	275	137	1	138	...	...	...	2,236	2,358
Unaided	6	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	899
Total	23	3,450	...	279	...	280	9,5	22	1,017	931	35	1,066	1,121	66	1,187	...	...	...	3,326	3,450
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.																				
(English and Vernacular.)																				
Government ... English	1	87	...	1	66	67	26	537	763	...	78	760	838	558	1,355	1,893	...	...	50	80
Aided	28	3,361	...	1	6	6	2	58	99	28	112	110	109	158	267	...	...	663	3,361	
Unaided	6	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	503	
Total	35	3,914	...	1	72	73	28	652	680	106	891	1,005	67	1,510	2,186	...	...	802	3,914	
Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls.	58	7,364	...	280	73	353	1,623	671	1,697	1,037	931	1,971	1,788	1,585	3,373	...	...	4,128	3,266	7,394
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																				
Aided	6	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	46	113	82	200	...	...	116	100	246
Unaided	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	21	27	19	46	...	...	35	32	67
Total	8	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	31	67	115	101	246	...	...	181	132	313
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.																				
Aided	12	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	56	198	225	264	489	...	...	267	350	617
Unaided	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total	13	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	56	198	225	273	489	...	...	267	358	625
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls.	23	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	117	195	370	343	713	...	...	418	490	938
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1902-1903 (for Secondary and Primary Schools).	79	8,332	...	280	73	353	1,023	674	1,697	1,115	1,051	2,166	2,158	1,058	4,116	...	...	1,576	3,750	8,338

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1903.

RESOLUTION—No. 2983.

READ--

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1902-1903.

The Report was submitted punctually by Mr. A. Pedler, F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The Department was in charge of Mr. J. S. Slater up to the 23rd June, 1902, during Mr. Pedler's absence on deputation; and for the remainder of the year it was administered by Mr. Pedler.

2. The most noticeable features in the history of education in the Province during the year under review were the introduction of the new scheme of vernacular education in Primary and Secondary schools, one of the main features of which is that Indian boys are not allowed to learn English till they have been well grounded in their mother-tongue; the abolition of the system of remunerating teachers in Primary schools on the results of public examinations of their pupils, and the substitution for it of a system of remuneration according to results ascertained by inspection *in situ*; the extension of the education of girls and of Zanana ladies; and increase in the inspecting staff.

3. During the year under review, there was an increase of 2·9 *per cent.* in the total number of educational institutions of all classes, and of 5·2 *per cent.* in the total number of pupils. These figures are decidedly encouraging in view of the fact that, during the five years from 1897-98 to 1901-1902, the number of educational institutions decreased by 9 *per cent.* and the number of pupils by 0·4 *per cent.* It is noticeable that, though the number of High English schools increased by 19, the number of pupils attending them declined by 1,249. There was an increase in the number of Middle English schools, as also in the number of pupils attending them, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of Middle Vernacular schools and of pupils at such schools; the tendency being, as Mr. Pedler observes, to convert Middle Vernacular schools into Middle English schools, and to develop the latter, in their turn, into High English schools.

4. The slow progress in the education of females in this Province was noticed with expressions of regret in the Resolution of last year. During the year under review, particular attention was paid to the backward state of this branch of education; and various steps have been taken by Government with the object of advancing and encouraging it, among which may be mentioned the establishment of model Primary schools in several districts, the opening of a High English school at Chittagong, and the appointment of Hindu and Muhammadan female teachers for the extension of Zanana education among Hindus and Muhammadans respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that these measures have borne some fruit, and that, during the year under review, there has been a substantial increase both in the number of institutions for the education of females and in the number of pupils attending them. Gratifying, however, as this result is, the proportion of female scholars to the total number of girls of a school-going age (2·26) is still insignificant; and the Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the Director that it will require years of patient and continued effort before the education of females in Bengal is placed on a satisfactory footing. This object cannot be attained unless the efforts of Government are supported by the public; and His Honour trusts that the leaders of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities will loyally assist the authorities in this matter. The fact that the attendance in Middle schools shows scarcely any signs of increase indicates the ~~annual reluctance displayed by parents to allow their daughters to continue~~.

female teachers, and the absence of a system for teaching Zanana ladies, were noticed among the causes accounting for the slow progress of the education of females. With the object of supplying the former deficiency, classes for the purpose of training female teachers were opened, during the year under review, in several High English and Mission schools. As regards the advancement of Zanana education, a conference of experienced educational officers was held during the year to consider what measures could be taken in this direction, and a scheme was formulated by them. This scheme contemplated (1) that Zanana education should be based on a system acceptable to Native society, and be imparted through popular books of wholesome tendency, embodying Hindu and Muhammadan traditions; (2) that, in populous villages, small committees should be formed, to which respectable members of the orthodox classes of Hindus and Muhammadans should be appointed; and (3) that female teachers, working under the orders of these committees, should be appointed to teach Zanana ladies in the villages. Since the close of the year, these proposals have been approved, as an experimental measure, by the Lieutenant-Governor, and some progress has already been made in giving effect to them at selected places in the Province.

5. The backwardness of Muhammadan education has, hitherto, been the subject of unfavourable comment on the part of Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, during the year under review, there was an increase of 5·8 per cent. in the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction, as compared with an increase of 5·2 per cent. in the total number of pupils of all religions. This is at least a hopeful sign, and His Honour trusts that it may indicate a real and lasting awakening on the part of the community to the advantages of education.

6. The total number of Arts colleges in Bengal during the year under review was 45, as against 44 in the previous year; while the number of students declined from 8,150 in the year 1901-1902 to 8,030 in the year 1902-1903.

7. In the F.A. examination, the number of candidates fell from 3,645 to 3,579 (a decrease of 1·8 per cent.), while the percentage of successes showed a decline of 15·9. The total number of candidates for the B.A. examination was 1,711, as against 1,934 in the previous year; the number of successful candidates being 357, as compared with 439 in the previous year. At the B.Sc. examination, 19 candidates appeared, all from the Presidency College, Calcutta, of whom 8 were successful. The number of candidates at the M.A. examination was 190, as against 203 in the previous year; while 70 candidates passed, as against 84 in the previous year.

8. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 2,428 in 1901-1902 to 2,441 in the year 1902-1903; while the number of pupils attending them fell, in the same period, from 241,268 to 240,696.

9. The most noteworthy event in the history of Secondary education during the year was the issue of orders to the effect (1) that, after the year 1904, the Middle Scholarship examination should cease to be held as a public examination; (2) that, in lieu of it, private examinations should be arranged for by masters and managers of schools, aided or, in some cases, replaced by officers of the Education Department, and that such examinations should be held *in situ*, in the case of each school, at the end of the primary stage of education; and (3) that promotions from class to class in schools should be decided by the masters and managers, subject to such control as is exercised at present in such matters by the inspecting officers of the Education Department.

10. During the year 1900-1901, commercial classes were opened in connection with five Government High schools; while elementary engineering, or technical, classes were opened in schools at various places where Technical schools were already in existence. After two years' working of the system, final examinations were held, for the first time, during the year under review. It is reported that, though the results were on the whole satisfactory, the teaching of most of the subjects leaves room for considerable improvement: steps are, it is stated, being taken to carry out the necessary reforms.

11. With the object of educating public opinion and of utilizing all the public spirit which exists in the cause of education, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned, during the year, a scheme for the formation of school committees

representing the classes from which the students are drawn, should be invited to serve. The functions of such committees will be to offer advice on the general management of the schools, and their recommendations will be duly considered by the school authorities and the officers of the Education Department. Inasmuch as most of the Secondary schools, which are aided by Government, already have committees of management, it was considered sufficient to lay down, in the case of these schools, that the existing committees should be maintained, and that the members who serve on them should be selected so as to represent all classes of the community. The formation of committees for Upper Primary schools for boys was also approved; but it was deemed inexpedient to press a similar proposal in the case of Lower Primary schools. In addition to the development of the committees just referred to, it is proposed to legalize the status of the existing District Committees of Education, which have already been constituted, in most districts, in connection with the working of the District Boards, and to provide for the appointment to such Committees of a certain proportion of residents of the district who are not members of the District Boards. The object of the latter provision is to ensure that all classes of the community shall be represented, and the District Boards have been asked to consider whether, if the proposed measure is passed, they should not appoint among the members, who do not belong to their own body, representatives of important minorities and associations, or specialists, so that all persons interested in the cause of education may have a voice in the educational policy of the district.

12. Technical education is imparted at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, the Bihar School of Engineering, the Survey Schools at Dacca, Cuttack, and Angul, and also at schools affiliated to the Sibpur Civil

Engineering College. In all these institutions, except the Bihar School of Engineering, there was an increase in the number of students. There were 25 industrial schools in existence during the year with an attendance of 701 students, as compared with 26 schools with 756 students in the previous year. Pending the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Committee on Industrial and Technical schools, which have recently been received, it was not thought advisable to enter upon any new developments in respect of these two classes of schools.

13. During the year under review, the number of Primary schools increased by 3·2 per cent., and the number of pupils attending them by 6·1 per cent. The advance made, though not great, is satisfactory, and is due to the fact that considerable assistance has been afforded to District funds out of the ten lakhs Education grant which has been made over to this Government by the Government of India.

14. During the year, an important change was introduced in the system of remunerating teachers in Primary schools. These schools were formerly subsidised either by fixed stipends, or by rewards based on examinations held *in situ*, or by fixed stipends combined with rewards based on examination results. According to the present arrangements, on the other hand, aided schools will receive a monthly subsistence allowance, which will be supplemented by remuneration to be paid at the close of the year, the amount of this annual grant being determined, in the case of each school, by (1) the number of pupils in regular attendance, (2) the efficiency of the teacher and of his teaching, (3) the state of the school-house and its appurtenances, (4) the income from fees, and (5) the state of education in the locality.

15. With the object of advancing primary education, a scheme for the establishment, at the head-quarters of each subdivision, of a Training school for the training of teachers in Primary schools, was sanctioned during the year. Such schools have been already opened in 79 subdivisions, and steps are being taken to establish the remainder before the close of the present year. These schools will, it is estimated, train at least 1,340 teachers every two years, and, in course of time, all Primary schools will thus be provided with duly qualified teachers.

16. In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, an attempt has been made to open a certain number of "Continuation" schools, the object aimed at being to enable students to complete their education in branches of study which may either have been neglected or not attempted by them. It is reported that the schools of this class which have, hitherto, been established, are ~~mostly~~ speaking Primary schools held at night, which provide instruction in

these schools may, in the course of time, develop into Continuation schools in the proper sense of the term.

17. It was recently remarked, in the Resolution of this Government, reviewing the working, during the year 1902-1903, of the municipalities in Bengal (except Calcutta), that the expenditure incurred by municipalities on primary education represented 2·7 per cent. of their ordinary income. It was pointed out that this expenditure falls short of the standard of 3·2 per cent. prescribed by Government, but it was stated that proper attention was being paid to the necessity for making suitable provision for primary education as funds allow.

18. The Director has drawn special attention to the backwardness of this Province as regards the establishment of hostels for boys whose parents or relations do not reside near the colleges or schools attended by them, and to the highly beneficial influence exercised by such institutions. Mr. Pedler adds that, inasmuch as hostels are primarily intended for students who come from the mufassal in order to obtain their education in cities and towns, District Boards might, if the matter were brought to their notice, recognize the desirability of contributing towards the cost of building and equipping mufassal hostels. This subject, the importance of which in respect of moral influence cannot be overestimated, will be separately considered.

19. Instances of remissness on the part of certain inspecting officers were commented upon in last year's Resolution, and orders were passed to the effect that these shortcomings should not be allowed to recur. It is disappointing, therefore, to find that not a few Sub-Inspectors of Schools again, during the period under review, failed to spend the prescribed number of days on tour: His Honour must insist upon the orders on the subject being enforced in future.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Pedler very heartily for his administration of the Department, and for the keen interest displayed by him in dealing with the many important educational questions which have, of late years, occupied attention.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EARLE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3170.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and guidance.

2. He is authorised to publish the report.

Circular No. 43.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all Magistrates.

No. 3171.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this office for information.

No. 3172.

COPY, with copy of the report, forwarded to the Director-General of Statistics for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

22 December 1904

